HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Will U.S. Liberals Ever Learn?

The Soviet seizure of Czechoslovakia last week produced a great deal of handwringing and a spate of fiery denunciations by U.S. government leaders, but in the last analysis the ruthless suppression of this independent minded Communist country was another tragic policy failure of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration. For while the Soviets were sealing the Czech borders and ringing Prague with over 100 tanks, the American government's response was reduced to giving the Soviets a bawling out at the United Nations.

U.N. Ambassador George Ball may have been eloquent in denouncing Soviet tyranny, but his rhetoric did absolutely nothing to bring about freedom and independence for the Czechs.

Within hours after the decision to invade had been approved in the Kremlin, troops from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria had smashed their way across the Czech frontier, rounded up top officials and occupied the country. "Liberal" Czech Communist leader Alexander Dubcek and his aides were both seized and then charged with "treasonable actions" by the Soviet newspaper *Pravda*, raising the disturbing possibility that they would be executed *a la* Imre Nagy following the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

Cannon and machine gun fire ripped through the streets of Prague and other Czech cities as long columns of Soviet armor swept aside a few feeble barricades and surrounded Communist party and government headquarters. There was some resistance, little of it organized. Citizens of Prague jeered at the invaders and daubed the Soviet tanks with swastikas, but many also fell before the Red guns.

A Dutch KLM passenger plane received this pathetic radioed cry for help: "Dear Friend: Our citizens are being killed, our cultural monuments are being destroyed and there are even signs of looting. Please help us to keep our freedom."

But no one seemed to listen. As in the case of Hungary, the Western powers, led by the United States, stood by and watched the Soviets club the Czechs into submission. U.S. officials have insisted we were helpless to act, but their arguments were not convincing.

A Soviet Russian tank rumbles through Prague's historic Wenceslas Square in the heart of the old city. For the third time in 30 years, the Czech nation has been overrun by tyranny—and for the third time in 30 years, the West appears helpless to aid the Czechs.

Dubcek was a Red and a dictator; however, his mild reforms had unleashed a craving for freedom inside his own country which he seemed unable to control and which seemed to pull Czechoslovakia in a pro-Western direction. Eventually this passion for independence and freedom among the people may well have propelled Czechoslovakia completely out of the Soviet orbit. This certainly was what the Soviets feared. Thus it was clearly to our advantage to try to prevent a Soviet takeover.

Victor Zorza, a Kremlinologist and a liberal to boot, has suggested that the U.S. was singularly lax in its use of diplomatic power in this instance. Writing for England's *Manchester Guardian*, Zorza noted that it was repeatedly argued that any firm Western indication of interest in the survival of freedom in Czechoslovakia would only make matters worse, because it would enable the Kremlin to claim that the Prague reformers were the puppets of the "imperialists." But the Kremlin, noted Zorza, was claiming that anyway.

"The West's failure to take a firm stand," Zorza commented, "meant that the hard-liners in the Kremlin could argue—as they undoubtedly did—that the United States were prepared to give Russia carte blanche in Czechoslovakia. . . .

"Had the West taken a stand on Czechoslovakia, the more liberally inclined among the Communist leaders would at least have been able to argue that the hard-liners must reckon with the possibility of serious consequences, whatever these might be. Neither the West nor they would have needed to specify the nature of the dangers.

"To keep the Kremlin guessing might have been more effective than to utter firm threats. To make a few carefully thought-out but quite unpublicized changes in the deployment of Western forces could have been equally effective —Soviet intelligence would have been sure to report this to the Kremlin, thus giving the hard-liners more food for thought and the 'liberals' more ammunition.

"For a long time it was touch and go in the Kremlin as the delay in making the decision to intervene shows. Where the arguments on each side were so finely balanced, diplomatic action by the West, supported by the implication that firmer action was possible, might just conceivably have tipped the scales. Certainly the absence of any such indication from the West must have done a great deal to tip the scales the other way."

Some diplomatic observers believe that we could have at least indicated to the Kremlin that any move on their part might result in the knocking down of the Berlin Wall or a step-up in the war against Hanoi.

Preventive action along these lines, of course, was no longer possible once the Soviets intervened. But the Johnson Administration isn't interested in doing anything substantive during the present time either. As Max Frankel reported in the New York *Times*:

"President Johnson denounced the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in strong language . . . , but he indicated that the United States would do no more than lead the protests in the United Nations.

"Sad but calm, the President and other high officials concluded that there was no safe way of resisting the forceful Soviet intervention. They hoped that mobilized world opinion might save the lives of the dethroned leaders of Czechoslovakia and encourage Moscow to install a moderate rather than a repressive regime."

This line of thought underscores the bankrupt policies of the Administration. Actually, the U.S. government, if it had the determination and the courage, could employ a wide range of diplomatic and economic tools to bring pressure to bear upon the Soviets.

Alexander Dubček

Available weapons include dropping the Moscow-New York air route, scrapping the cultural-exchange program and halting East-West trade. To advance the Czechoslovakian cause, Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has outlined a number of steps that could be taken.

Dodd says we should place an "immediate embargo on trade with the Soviet Union and with the four bloc nations who participated in the infamous invasion of Czechoslovakia, and that we should suspend or cancel all outstanding credits for any purposes to these nations." Dodd also urges scrapping the most favored nation tariff privileges bestowed on Communist Poland. The Connecticut lawmaker further urges that we call on other countries of the free world to join in this boycott.

Dodd also believes the free world must make preparations to receive and resettle any refugees who now escape from Czechoslovakia in the wake of the Soviet occupation. Beyond this, he thinks we should move immediately in the United Nations to appoint a special committee whose representatives would be empowered to go into Soviet-occupied Czechoslovakia and make an on-the-spot report.

Yet the Administration refuses to take any such vigorous action on the amazing grounds that to do so would worsen U.S.-Soviet relations. The Czech crisis, it would seem, should have exploded for the umpteenth time the myth that Moscow has somehow evolved into a peace-loving country.

It should have exposed the Warsaw Pact powers as a gang of aggressors. It should have proved, once and for all, that you won't get much from Moscow by appeasing it or building bridges to it. Indeed, all you get is a steel boot in the face. This Administration, however, never, never seems to learn.

But this year, fortunately, the American voters have a chance to show at the polls that they at least understand what must be done, even if their present leaders don't.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Capital Briefs

● Sen. **Thomas Dodd** (D.-Conn.) is taking the lead in the Senate to get the White House to act vigorously in the Czech crisis. In the wake of bare-faced Soviet aggression, Dodd thinks the United States should counter with economic sanctions and keep the issue before the United Nations. So far, however, the Administration seems very timid about taking any decisive steps.

● Wisconsin law student David A. Keene, national vice-chairman of Young Americans for Freedom, is heading up the newly formed **Student Committee for Freedom in Czechoslovakia**, headquartered at 75 Madison Ave., Suite 705, New York, N.Y. Having visited that beleaguered country in July, Keene says that even then he was "extremely impressed" by the number of Czech students there who were openly anti-Soviet and anti-Communist. To show support for Czech self-determination, Keene urges American students to demonstrate at the U.N. and at Communist embassies. His committee is also urging a complete U.S. economic boycott of all Warsaw Pact nations that took part in the Czech invasion.

● Within two hours after the Soviets and their satellites invaded Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union began jamming Russian-language broadcasts from the **Voice of America** and other Western stations for the first time in more than five years.

● The Czech crisis has unquestionably hurt the chances of **dovish presidential candidates** Sens. Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern. In view of Soviet aggression, the Democratic platform is also expected to be less peace-oriented.

● **Eugene McCarthy** received an indirect endorsement from Hanoi last week. After the Minnesotan proposed a Viet Nam settlement which would impose a coalition government with the Communists on Saigon, reporters in Paris asked Nguyen Thanh Le, chief press spokesman for the Hanoi negotiators, for his reaction. Le would only reply "no comment," whereas he had previously denounced both Humphrey and Nixon for their Viet views.

● **Edward Brooke**, the Negro Republican senator from Massachusetts, has said he will "campaign vigorously" for the Nixon-Agnew ticket. "I know Ted Agnew very well," said Brooke. "He had problems handling the disturbances in Baltimore, but Ted Agnew is certainly not a racist. . . . The so-called hard line he took in Baltimore does not indicate at all he's a racist." Any comments, Jackie Robinson?

● The New Republic's chief venom peddler, **TRB**, who last week libeled Spiro T. Agnew by claiming he "dislikes Negroes," decided to make a "cute" apology this week. After stating this charge was "quite unjust," TRB proceeded to say virtually the same thing in another way. This week he charged that the GOP vice presidential nominee indulged in "guilt by pigmentation." He then libels Agnew anew with the ridiculous but vicious contention that the Maryland governor "dislikes. . .poor people." At the rate he's going, TRB seems determined to outdo his anti-Goldwater performance of '64.

● So much has been written of the **"generation gap"** and the militant activism of the under-30 group, that most oldsters must assume that everyone in that age bracket is politically left-of-center. This assumption was dispelled by last week's Gallup Poll, showing Republican Nixon leading both Humphrey and McCarthy in the presidential sweepstakes. Among voters in the 21-29 age group, Nixon led Humphrey 43 to 23 per cent, with even George Wallace edging out HHH by 2 percentage points; against Gene McCarthy, supposedly the idol of the young, Nixon tied the Minnesota senator at 38 per cent, with Wallace coming in at 20 per cent.

● **Saul Alinsky**, the "professional agitator" who has earned his militant reputation in big city slums, is branching out. In a Chicago press conference Alinsky announced that he was establishing a national institute to train representatives of the white middle class to be "social revolutionaries" in their cities or suburbs. The institute will be subsidized by the Midas International Foundation, an offshoot of the Midas International Corporation, maker of Midas Mufflers.

● Argentine lawyer Ricardo Rojo has disclosed in **My Friend Che**, published by Dial Press, that the late revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara had planned to launch a guerrilla movement in northern Argentina in 1964 while still serving as minister of industry in Castro's Cuba.

● **Stokely Carmichael** has been refused a visa to enter Venezuela. Invited by a group of left-wing students to speak in the state of Merida August 8 through 12, the black revolutionary was refused a visa because he attended the Communist conference on guerrilla warfare held in Havana last year.

● A New York City welfare recipients' lobbying group, with the full support of the city's social workers' union, has launched a drive to obtain welfare funds for the purpose of installing **telephones in recipients' homes**. The city currently allots extra money for telephone installment if a welfare recipient needs frequent medical attention, but the lobbying group, the Citywide Coordinating Committee, now claims telephones are a necessity for all recipients. So far, the city is holding firm against the demand, but an upcoming hearing before the state commissioner of Social Service may rule in favor of the coordinating committee.

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Wallace Goes Too Far

When reporters asked third party presidential hopeful George Wallace for his views on the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia, the ex-governor used the occasion to trumpet one of his pet campaign themes; that there isn't a smidgen of difference between the Republican and Democratic candidates.

WALLACE

Ignoring questions as to what he would do about the Czech crisis were he President, Wallace took off after Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon, saying "the Republican and leading Democratic candidates for President have been in on the making of foreign policy in the last several years, and they've had four wars—or the parties they belong to. Their parties sold out Czechoslovakia and Eastern Europe in World War II and some of the very same people you newsmen are talking about, in their days of early apprenticeship in the Congress, supported the Yalta agreement that today is really the plague of Czechoslovakia. . . ."

Not only does Wallace's statement show an amazing lack of political knowledge—about the nation, as well as himself—but also displays the bankruptcy of his tweedledee-tweedledum argument against Nixon and Humphrey.

First off, there were no Republicans in power in 1945 to "sell out" the Czechs at the Yalta Conference; the principal conferees were President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, none of whom, to public knowledge, was then or ever a Republican. It was a Democratic Administration that plotted U.S. concessions to the Soviet Union, over the question of governing Eastern Europe, at Yalta.

Most interesting, a year after the Yalta agreement, a young Alabama war veteran named George Corley Wallace returned home to run for a circuit judgeship—as a Democrat. Moreover, the young Wallace was a firm supporter of the national party, hence at least a tacit endorsee of the Administration performing the "sell out" at Yalta. When other Southern Democrats walked out of the 1948 Democratic convention over a civil rights dispute, delegate Wallace remained behind to reaffirm his allegiance to the national party.

Richard Nixon, meanwhile, was nowhere in sight at the time of the Yalta Conference; he was still in the U.S. Navy. Ever since his election to Congress in 1946, the Republican presidential nominee has maintained a firm and sensible anti-Communist stance that includes support of the captive Eastern European nations taken over by Moscow after World War II. Therefore, Nixon could hardly be accused of being somehow involved in the "sell out" at Yalta, nor, for that matter, could his party be said to have been responsible for one of the "four wars" Wallace vaguely alludes to.

The man whose party did participate in the Yalta agreement and which was in power at the start of World Wars I and II, Korea and Viet Nam, is, of course, Democrat Humphrey. In addition, HHH in January 1945 endorsed the Soviet conquest of the Baltic states and publicly supported the USSR's aggressive attempts to insure that Eastern Europe would be "friendly" to the Soviet Union.

This is but one more reason Wallace aficionados, real or potential, should be wary when their candidate tries to make a little demagogic political hay by saying, quite untruthfully, that there is not "a dime's worth" of difference between Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon.

Rusk Hits 'Moral Myopia'

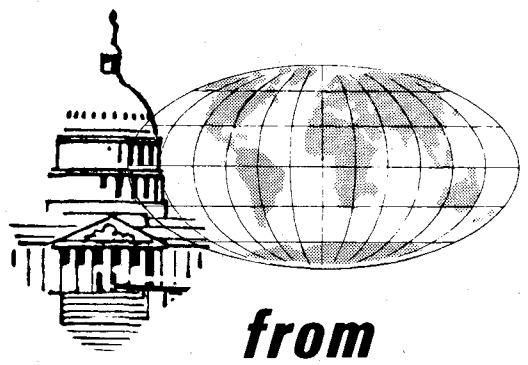
Secretary of State Dean Rusk scored both Senators Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern, the two extremely dovish candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. Both McCarthy and McGovern charged that U.S. actions in Viet Nam make it harder for the United States to raise serious moral protests against the troop movements into Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and her Warsaw Pact allies.

Without mentioning the men by name, Rusk responded to the criticism by declaring, "This is a type of moral myopia that passes my understanding."

Rusk said there is "all the difference in the world" between U.S. efforts to enable the South Vietnamese people to work out their own future and choose their own government without it being imposed from the outside, and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia is an effort to impose its will on the Czech people.

"This is the difference between black and white," he said, "and those who are confusing it . . . are doing an enormous disservice to those who hope for peace in the world."

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



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Inside Washington

Gus Hall Demurs

While Communist parties in Italy, France, Israel, Yugoslavia, Rumania and in other countries blasted Soviet intervention into Czechoslovakia, Gus Hall, secretary-general of the U.S. Communist party, said the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia probably was necessary to head off an "imperialist" takeover.

HALL

"The central issue in Czechoslovakia is the defense of socialism against the spread of counter-revolution," said Hall. "It seems clear that what has happened in the course of the process of vital Democratic reform is an upsurge of anti-Socialist elements supported by the forces of subversion of U.S. and West German militarism."

Ramsey Clark's Double Standard

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark recently charged that fear-mongers are playing on the public's concern about crime in the streets to block progress toward civil rights and social justice.

In testimony before the Democratic Platform Committee on August 21, Clark likened the current climate to the so-called McCarthy era of two decades ago. Today, Clark said, "Some preach fear, fear of ourselves, as 20 years ago they preached fear of alien communism. The threat they say is the criminal stranger among us: crime in the streets."

Just six days earlier, Hubert Humphrey addressed a fund-raising dinner in Newark, N.J., and stated: "Crime has increased in America. People are rightly worried about it—frightened—and we must take new and decisive action at all levels of government to fight it. . . . The kind of person-to-person crime that most concerns the average middle-class American afflicts the poor and the black even more. The most serious crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault and burglary—happen most often to the people who live in the poorest, most run-down areas of our cities. . . . My friends, I think Americans have a right to personal safety—all Americans."

So the next question a reporter should put to our so-called attorney general is whether he's accusing Hubert Humphrey of being a fear-monger and an opponent of civil rights.

• Ramsey Clark isn't the only one who seems to be taking a soft-on-Humphrey attitude. The vast majority of the U.S. press has jumped all over Nixon and Agnew for their outspoken views on law and order, strongly implying that the two men are at best opponents of civil rights and at worst, racists.

But Humphrey has made many remarks similar to those of the Nixon-Agnew ticket. For example, speaking to a union convention in Chicago, HHH recently said, "It is the first responsibility of government to provide safety of life and property. We shall do it. We should settle for nothing less than this—that every American neighborhood is a place where families can walk the streets safely, where life and property are protected, where people live by the rule of law and not by the rule of the jungle."

Sounds like Nixon—or Barry Goldwater. But where is the press condemnation, the dark hint of racism? As the Chicago *Tribune* asks, "Will they say that Hubert, too, is resorting to 'code words'?" One doubts it.

Carmichael Reissued Passport

Sen. Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) is demanding the State Department explain why it has restored Stokely Carmichael's passport. His passport was revoked last December 11 because he traveled to restricted areas, specifically to Castro's Cuba and to North Viet Nam.

BYRD

Byrd called attention to the re-issuance of Carmichael's passport in a blistering attack on the Negro revolutionary.

"Carmichael obviously gave aid and comfort to North Viet Nam," said Byrd, "a nation at whose hands the American people have suffered 191,328 casualties, 38 per cent of those casualties having occurred during the past six months.

"Yet the Department of State has restored this passport, thus making possible other such trips and other such denunciations of the American people and the American soldiers in Viet Nam.

"We hear a great deal today, throughout our nation, about the people losing confidence in their government.

"Is there any wonder that more and more citizens are losing confidence in the government when the government acts in such a foolish, absurd and pusillanimous manner as it has in pampering Stokely Carmichael, not only by permitting him to make treasonable statements on foreign soil, but also permitting them to incite rioting in this country without penalty?"

Carmichael continues to push for his revolutionary goals. Since early this year, he has been active in Washington's Black United Front. Foremost among his aims, note columnists Robert Allen and John Goldsmith, "is Negro control of the Capital's 3,100-member police force."

Another Carmichael-sponsored maneuver was the claimed unanimous adoption of a resolution by BUF declaring that the slaying of one policeman and the serious wounding of another by three Negroes charged with robbery was "justifiable homicide."

Carmichael is also a figure in the Black Panther operation, a rapidly growing group of "Black Power" extremists. Now being widely circulated on Capitol Hill are copies of an interview Carmichael gave to the publication *Sucesos* (Events) while attending the conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization in Cuba as the guest of Fidel Castro. Following are the highlights of his incendiary remarks:

"We want power not only to control the wealth within our community but to divide up this wealth according to the needs of each community. We don't want to establish a black capitalist system; on the contrary, we want to destroy capitalism economi-

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cally because this system always goes hand in hand with racism and exploitation.

"At present, in order not to divide those participating in the struggle of the demands of the black race, we support a united front. But the time will come very soon when there will be no reason to discuss and nothing to discuss, and then we will simply eliminate all those who put obstacles in the way of the real liberation of the black people.

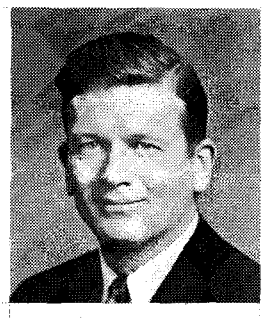
"We are moving toward guerrilla warfare in the United States. We are going to develop urban guerrilla warfare and we are going to beat them [the whites] in this field because there is one thing they do not have; their men don't want to fight what they call guerrilla warfare, which is really hand-to-hand combat. You see, their men are cowards. White America is the most cowardly nation in the world.

"The question is simply when to employ urban guerrilla warfare. It is the only means by which we can win in the United States because they cannot use bombs against us, since we are inside their country. They will have to fight us hand-to-hand and we will defeat them."

Why, then, Byrd wants to know, was such a person re-issued his passport?

N.Y. Police Knock Lindsay

New York Mayor John Lindsay is coming under heavy fire from Gotham police who charge that political interference from City Hall has prevented them from enforcing the law.



LINDSAY

John J. Cassese, president of the 29,000-member Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, disclosed that he has received hundreds of complaints "since Mayor Lindsay came into office" from policemen who said they were told to "go soft" or "walk a cloud" at scenes of civil disobedience.

"The men of the department are literally fed up," Cassese said. Citing a July 10 City Hall demonstration that turned into a riot by 1,500 youths, Cassese said:

"Our men had to stand by and watch demonstrators destroy public and private property. Cars were destroyed in front of our eyes, and there was nothing we could do about it.

"There *is* interference from City Hall. We've had widespread complaints about the mayor's aides dictating policy on the scene. Only nine arrests were made on that fateful day of July 10 at City Hall."

Although Lindsay spokesmen deny muzzling the police, the New York *Times* interviewed officers throughout the city and reported "repeated charges that they had been specifically ordered not to make arrests."

For example, two partners in the 23rd Precinct, which includes part of Spanish Harlem, reported that during the outbreaks that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, they were forbidden to take any action—including arrests—that might "provoke an incident."

Patrolmen in the 18th Princinct, in mid-town Manhattan, said they had been ordered not to arrest marauding youths who smashed Fifth Avenue store windows last year. They said they had also been forbidden to arrest demonstrators, principally peaceniks, outside the U.N.

Norman Frank, the PBA's community relations counsel, charged that Lindsay's "policy of temperance" had contributed to the city's "astronomically increasing crime rate."

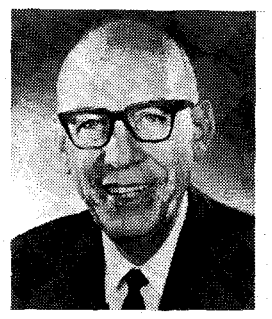
Citing the Columbia University riots, the City Hall demonstrations and looting in Spanish Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, Frank said:

"Last year they weren't shooting at policemen in New York. They weren't walking into courtrooms and using obscenities that under any other circumstances would not be tolerated."

Most New York politicos have stayed out of the PBA-Lindsay controversy. Not James Buckley, Conservative party candidate for the Senate, who has called for a full-scale probe of the police allegation. Thus far Lindsay appears anxious to sweep the whole thing under the rug.

LBJ's 'Hiring Spree'

Sen. Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah) has denounced a month-long "wild hiring spree" during which 3,173 persons a day were put on the federal payroll and which sent government civilian employment to one of the largest totals in U.S. history.



BENNETT

The Utah solon, a top GOP fiscal expert, noted that in June alone the Adminstration added 95,350 people to the federal payroll, bringing total employment to 3,026,376 at the close of fiscal '68. This represents the fourth highest total in U.S. history, topped only by three war years "when we had 11 million Americans in uniform," Bennett said.

Bennett calculated that the 95,350 new jobs represent "an additional 3,173 employes added to the payroll every day, including weekends, during the entire month. Taking it two steps further, it represents hiring 132 persons an hour around the clock or hiring more than two new employes every minute in the 30-day period."

Voicing the sentiments of many on Capitol Hill, Bennett said he "found this astonishing at a time when every agency has been ordered by Congress to undergo belt-tightening and fiscal restraint in order to comply with the $6-billion spending cutback and the 10 per cent surtax increase.

Note: On Dec. 2, 1965, LBJ announced a plan to eliminate 25,000 federal jobs. The plan, contained in a memorandum from the Budget Bureau, instructed all department heads to reduce their employment by 1 to 1.25 per cent by the end of fiscal '66. But when that date arrived, federal employment had actually risen 190,124.

Then on Sept. 20, 1966, Johnson issued an executive order directing the heads of all agencies to take steps to hold employment in full-time, permanent positions for the remainder of 1967 at or below the level prevailing on July 31, 1966. Agencies whose employment was higher than the July 1966 level were to reduce employment to the July 31 level as soon as possible by not filling vacancies.

So what happened? Between July 1966 and June 30, 1967, a total of 242,112 bureaucrats was added to the federal rolls. Economy, LBJ style.

Resurrection City Revisited

The recurring violence that plagued Washington's Resurrection City last spring could have been avoided if its organizers had provided "forthright leadership for the volatile population that was looking for action." This is the conclusion of an in-depth report commissioned by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, organizer of the Poor Peoples' Campaign and the group responsible for providing the missing leadership.

The just-released report, prepared by Albert E. Gollin of the Bureau of Social Research, Inc., examined the backgrounds of each of the 6,312 persons registered at Resurrection City (58.7 per cent of the residents were Negro, 19.8 per cent white; the remainder scattered among other minorities). It found that well over half of the registrants were between the ages of 13 and 24, with three out of every eight between 17 and 24.

This finding is in marked contrast with assurances by SCLC leaders, before the eight-week tent city was established, that residents would be older persons who could control any youthful activists.

This preponderence of youth, says the Gollin report, "is about the same mix you get at Ft. Lauderdale every year, a mix that produces a highly volatile population that just breeds trouble." Without firm leadership to provide "plenty of activity to keep them tired and happy," the report continued, this trouble was bound to break out; "And the leadership just wasn't forthcoming."

The result was a highly explosive situation in Resurrection City, adjacent to Washington's Mall grounds, which saw reporters and tourists beaten and robbed, autos stoned on nearby highways, outbreaks of fires, brandishing of illicit firearms, and stealing from other residents of the city.

Meanwhile, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the head of the Poor Peoples' Campaign who lived in the city sporadically, and other SCLC leaders, continually made excuses for the young offenders. Resurrection City officials also insisted that they could keep control and order in their encampment, and told Washington police forces to keep out.

But not only were the SCLC officials unable to exert this authority, says the Gollin report, the influence of older city residents was diluted by other factors. These were, in the words of the report, "the usual generational clashes, the pride of some [adults] in the aggressiveness of the young men and the shock some Southern Negroes experienced at the young's behavior."

The Militant Teachers

Leaders of organized labor have taken another bold step toward increasing membership among employes in the public sector. At the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, the newly elected president of the 160,000-member AFT announced he would begin immediately to push for a merger with the larger, non-union National Education Association to form "a single militant teachers organization."

David Seldon, a longtime AFT official who was elected president at the Cleveland convention, said he would even consider pulling his group out of the AFL-CIO if this would help bring about cooperation with the association. Seldon also proposed a "nationwide teacher referendum" to determine whether the nation's public school instructors and administrators wished to affiliate with the AFL-CIO or the NEA.

Previously it had been thought that the two-million-member NEA would never consider a merger with the militant American Federation of Teachers. The methods of the NEA, a supposedly moderate professional-oriented group, have long been at odds with the AFT, which has been the instigator of countless teachers' strikes acoss the nation.

But following Seldon's announcement, it was disclosed that NEA officials are prepared to begin private talks with their AFT counterparts.

If the merger were accomplished, and Seldon's dream of "a single militant teachers organization" realized, virtually no community in the country would be exempt from the threat of a strike by its public school teachers. The militants in the AFT—and recently the NEA has shown it, too, can wreack havoc, as in last spring's Florida teachers' strike—have shown that they have no qualms in demanding exorbitant pay increases and other benefits for their members, and will walk out on strike at the drop of a dollar sign.

The possibility that money from an increasing number of bank robberies is being used to finance black militant groups bent on promoting "revolution" has been raised by a former assistant to the U.S. attorney general. Noting that over $1 million has been stolen already this year, Joseph Lesh observes that "the peculiar thing is that . . . currency abstracted in these robberies has not been used in the splurges that might have been expected. As a matter of fact, most of the currency has never come back into circulation."

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POLITICS '68

ACA's FINDINGS

The **Americans for Constitutional Action** (ACA), which tabulates the voting records of members of Congress, declared last week that the three leading contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination—Messrs. Humphrey, McCarthy and McGovern—"are extreme left-wing liberals on the basis of their consistent, cumulative voting records in the Congress."

When Humphrey left the Senate to become LBJ's running mate in 1964, observed ACA's Executive Director **Charles McManus**, he "had an ACA cumulative rating of 1 per cent. Sen. McCarthy has a 2 per cent cumulative rating and Sen. McGovern a 5 per cent cumulative rating."

McManus remarked that **seventy-six senators**—40 Democrats and 36 Republicans—"have higher ACA cumulative ratings than this combined Humphrey-McCarthy-McGovern total.

"This is highly significant for the American electorate because it dramatizes the fact that, irrespective of which of these three contenders wins the presidential nomination in Chicago, the Democratic national leadership would continue far to the **extreme left**.

"As additional proof of this fact, the extreme **liberal ADA**, of which Vice President Humphrey was a founding father, has disclosed that Humphrey had an ADA cumulative rating of 98 per cent when he left the Senate, that Sen. McCarthy has a cumulative rating of 92 per cent and Sen. McGovern an ADA cumulative rating of 90 per cent."

NIXON's SIGNIFICANT LEAD

Fueled by the findings of two recently released **Gallup polls**, Republicans across the nation were in exceptionally jaunty spirits last week.

Richard Nixon, according to one Gallup measurement of public opinion, had managed to stretch a slim mid-July lead over Vice President Humphrey to a whopping **45-to-29 per cent margin** immediately following the Republican National Convention.

This poll, of course, was taken just after Nixon's acceptance speech, a period of great publicity about the former vice president, and Humphrey could well make a dramatic comeback if he is nominated by the Democrats. (Barry Goldwater, for example, increased his strength by some 16 points immediately after the '64 GOP convention.) But many political observers think the size of Nixon's lead is significant and won't be easily overcome.

The same Gallup poll revealing Nixon's lead over Humphrey also found that the Republican convention in Miami had closed **party ranks**, had made gains in the South "where Mr. Nixon is catching up to Mr. Wallace and presently trails the former Alabama governor by only 3 percentage points," and had "improved the party's strength with farmers of the nation, especially those in the Midwest and South."

Gallup's discovery that the voters view **big government**, rather than big business or big labor, as the greatest threat to the country in the future is also seen as a boost for the Nixon-Agnew team. While big government has been a favorite target of Republicans for many years, Gallup finds that rank-and-file Democrats are nearly as critical of growing federal power as are Republicans.

Out of every 100 adults interviewed, 46 said big government would be the greatest threat to the country, 26 said labor and only 12 said business. This contrasts sharply with a survey conducted in 1959 in which **big labor** was viewed as the greatest threat. At any rate, the two Gallup polls are being happily waved about by GOP enthusiasts.

POLLSTER PREDICTS NIXON

Expert pulse sampler **Samuel Lubell** says that Richard Nixon will probably win the election. In 11 states sampled during the last two weeks, says the pollster, who predicted the Eisenhower landslide in 1952, "every fifth person interviewed who backed Lyndon Johnson in 1964 still talked of swinging to either Mr. Nixon or former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace. Another 15 per cent refuse to choose between Humphrey and Nixon at this point.

"Among the first voters interviewed thus far, a third of the **sons and daughters of Democratic parents** say they will break for either Mr. Nixon or Mr. Wallace in November.

"Shifts of this degree, unless reversed—which is quite possible in this strangest of election years—would be heavy enough to elect **Mr. Nixon**."

GALLAGHER FALL-OUT

New Jersey Republicans are secretly jubilant over the hot issue recently handed them by Life magazine and local Democrats. The quiet joy is due to the bright prospect for additional GOP gains this year which could rival the thumping Republican sweep of the state legislature in 1967.

In early August Life charged that Rep. **Cornelius Gallagher**, a Democrat from Bayonne, N.J., had acted as a "tool and a collaborator of a Cosa Nostra ganglord" and had helped thwart a police crackdown on the suspected gambling activities of Mafia boss Joseph (Joe Bayonne) Zicarelli. Buttressing their attack with alleged tape recordings of Gallagher, Life also quoted a reputed Cosa Nostra source as saying that Gallagher had sequestered in his basement the body of Bernard (Barney) O'Brien, a Bayonne loan shark and hoodlum. Gallagher denied all.

After the story broke, some Hudson County (Bayonne) Democrats initially ordered Gallagher to relinquish his nomination for re-election or clear his name, but they hadn't checked with the important political bosses in the area. Now the Hudson Democratic organization has decided to back Gallagher solely on the grounds that he **might sue Life for libel**. John J. Kenny, the county's Democratic chairman, says, further, that James A. Tumulty Jr., the Hudson County prosecutor, probably will abandon his investigation of charges that Gallagher had helped to nix a crackdown by Bayonne police of the alleged gambling activities of Zicarelli.

Although the New Jersey Democrat won his 1966 House election by a margin of 55,000 votes, the state GOP sees a **good possibility of defeating him** in November unless he can come up with some solid evidence on his own behalf. Even if Gallagher does manage re-election, New Jersey Republicans expect the Democrats' tarnished image—resulting from the Democrats' failure to fully probe the charges against the accused congressman—will help in routing other Democratic lawmakers in the state.

LABOR BACKS WALLACE

Columnist **Victor Riesel** says that **George Wallace** and **Herbert Hill**, labor director of the NAACP, agree that the ex-Alabama governor packs considerable wallop among rank-and-file union members, including second echelon officials.

WALLACE

"My own recent sorties across the U.S.," notes the labor columnist, "confirm this—especially after long conversations with Messrs. Wallace and Hill."

Wallace told Riesel that he has **labor support** around the country, and may pick up as many as 750,000 votes from working men in Texas. In Alabama, said the ex-governor, he has support among the communication workers, steelworkers, paper workers, electricians, rubber workers and other local labor leaders.

Riesel acknowledges this as fact and stresses that union officials and rank-and-filers have "campaigned for him all the way from Alabama to California—some of them on **official union-paid leaves** of absence."

NAACP leader Herbert Hill also confirms Wallace strength among the unions. "There is very significant support for Wallace in the South," Hill told Riesel. "In the course of my current tour, I find serious support for him within trade union ranks. And not just among the rank and file but among the secondary leadership as well.

"In one big city, eight local union officials, in addition to a former member of the district staff, have taken leaves of absence and are working full time in the Wallace campaign. Wallace posters and other **campaign materials** are being widely distributed in Southern steel plants, paper mills, oil and chemical refineries, tobacco processing plants and rubber factories. . . .

"What I've told you is not only true of the South. Take it for granted there is broad support in many **Northern industrial communities**."

Columnist **David S. Broder** of the liberal Washington Post also concedes heavy Wallace support in Northern areas. "This reporter," Broder recently wrote, "had only brief exposure to 'the movement,' as Wallace calls it. But I know of no candidate in either of the major parties who could have drawn 4,500 people on a sweltering night to an unairconditioned gymnasium in Hammond, Ind. Nor have I seen any candidate who communicates so clearly to his crowd—whose humor, whose warnings, whose admonitions and whose predictions draw the response that Wallace's do."

DEMOS LURE McKELDIN

The Johnson Administration was reported last week to be dangling a top federal position before former Republican Gov. **Theodore McKeldin** of Maryland, in return for his support of the Democratic ticket this fall.

The Baltimore News-American quoted "highly placed sources" as saying the White House is so eager to get **a Republican endorsement** of Hubert Humphrey that it will ask the Senate to confirm McKeldin to a top-level federal post.

McKeldin's endorsement of Humphrey would come as no surprise. An ultra-liberal, the former governor actively campaigned for Lyndon Johnson in 1964. McKeldin was then serving as mayor of Baltimore, a post he vacated when polls indicated that he had no chance for re-election.

Reports that the Administration was ready to put McKeldin on the payroll gained credence in recent weeks as FBI agents were **running a character check** on him—almost always the prelude to federal appointment.

Asked by the News-American if he would reject the Nixon-Agnew ticket in favor of Humphrey, McKeldin responded that it depended on what the FBI questioning was all about. He then checked himself and said that his eventual endorsement would not be dependent on a job offer from the Democrats.

"That's the end of the conversation," McKeldin said. "I have no more to say. I am a Republican and an American. I don't know what I'm going to do."

P&F AND THE PANTHERS

Marcus Raskin, who is leading the dovish fight to have Sen. Eugene McCarthy or some other prominent peace candidate head up the New party ticket, has made an informal alliance with the Black Panther-dominated Peace and Freedom party. Backed by a sizable number of important peace people, the New party is expected to get on the ballot in **at least 25 states**.

A former staff member of the National Security Council who was recently acquitted of conspiracy to defy the draft laws, Raskin made his pitch to the P&F party at its Ann Arbor, Mich., convention in August. He told the delegates to support the New party and its presidential candidate, hopefully Sen. McCarthy.

The P&F people, however, nominated **Eldridge Cleaver**, 33-year-old Black Panther Minister of Information, for president. Cleaver is currently on parole after having spent six years in California prisons for assault to commit rape and murder. As an official of the Black Panthers, he belongs to a "Black Power" organization that preaches revolution à la Mao Tse-tung and Fidel Castro.

Nevertheless, Raskin and Cleaver believe that **both parties can work together**. Raskin says that they agree on certain fundamental principles and that "there would be some basis for cooperating on local and state levels." But Raskin also hopes to eventually get P&F support for the New party presidential candidate as well, and he still believes Sen. McCarthy may be the man.

CAPSULES

• Stung by George Wallace's pronouncement that his chances of winning the Democratic nomination for President were "virtually nil," Gov. **Lester Maddox** of Georgia responded: "I recognize that my chances are almost nil, but they are about equal of those of Gov. Wallace being successful. . . ."

• **Tom Gola**, former basketball All-American and currently one of the brightest GOP prospects in the Pennsylvania state legislature, is returning to his alma mater, La Salle University, as head basketball coach. Gola will retain his state house of representatives seat from Philadelphia, which he won in 1966, and is expected to run for higher office in the near future.

• Former Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle said he is going ahead with his plan to nominate Sen. **Edward M. Kennedy** (D.-Mass.) for President at the Democratic National Convention. DiSalle predicted Kennedy would immediately attract 400 delegate votes.

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No End in Sight

After Six Years, the FDA Is Still Discussing Vitamins

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Slightly more than a century ago Charles Dickens created the legendary Jarndyce case. In the opening chapter of *Bleak House* it is made clear that the case has been going on for years and years—the Lord High Chancellor cannot remember how many years. The case is destined to go on and on, until the Jarndyce estate is exhausted in fees and costs, and *nothing* remains for distribution.

The observer who wanders into Room 5131 of the Health and Welfare Department here in Washington may be forgiven if he hears the ghost of Mr. Dickens snickering in the wings. A hearing examiner for the Food and Drug Administration is taking testimony in the matter of regulations dealing with vitamins and mineral supplements. It is the Jarndyce case compounded.

Even in this Disneyland, you would not believe the vitamin hearings. The case began—who really can say when the case began?—some six years ago, when the FDA issued a proposal to revise its regulations dealing with special dietary foods. Four years elapsed; then came an FDA order promulgating certain regulations. In December 1966 that order was amended. In April 1968 notice finally was given of public hearings on adoption of regulations.

On June 24 the sessions at last began, with a Lord High Chancellor—that is to say, a hearing examiner—by the name of David H. Harris on the woolsack. It is a part of the mystery to understand how Mr. Harris got there. Apparently he was hired by the Food and Drug Administration especially to hear this protracted case, though he was not a hearing examiner at the time and has no firm idea of his duties.

In the past seven weeks the government has produced precisely seven witnesses in support of the pending regulations. Sixty-three other witnesses are to follow. At the going pace, it will be Christmas of 1969 before the government has completed its case. Then the objectors and intervenors—there are 104 of them—will have their turn; they have indicated that perhaps 250 witnesses will be called in their behalf.

The presence of so many objectors, most of them represented by eminent counsel, has led to a marvelously lucid procedure in the hearing room. At every critical point, when a motion is made or a key document offered in evidence, it becomes necessary for the examiner to call the roll of objectors. He proceeds alphabetically, commencing with Abbott Laboratories, and continuing on through the National Association of Chewing Gum Manufacturers, the National Biscuit Co., and so on. Carnation Milk, which comes early in the alphabet, has been known to yield to Pet Milk for a statement. The hearings are conducted three days a week, roughly from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Ordinarily one finds from 30 to 35 attorneys constantly on hand, but the number falls and rises. The principal objectors are Miles Laboratories, Mead-Johnson, and Hoffman-La Roche, all of whom manufacture vitamin or mineral supplements, but dozens of other companies, trade associations, health faddists, and the bottlers of mineral water have been drawn to the scene.

The costs are staggering. The stenographic record is accumulating at 600 pages a week, or 70 cents per page. The government pays its expert witnesses $100 a day to testify, and $50 a day to consult, plus travel and living expenses. Attorneys' fees for the objectors are calculated at $900 to $1,500 per week for each attorney. One conservative estimate places total costs at $3 to $5 million before the hearings are concluded some time in the 1970s. Court review will follow.

Meanwhile, it appears that some of the work—perhaps much of the work—may have to be done over. The proposed regulations are based largely upon certain "recommended dietary allowances" promulgated by a Food and Nutrition Board in 1964. An entirely new set of tables is to appear in November. A great many witnesses, it is thought, will have to be recalled. The experts keep changing their minds. New studies appear.

Page Mr. Dickens! Page Chizzle, Mizzle & Drizzle! Next week will see a new witness and 50 new motions; then will come the week after that, and the week after that, and the year after that. . . .

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Balloons descend upon GOP delegates as Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew receive the cheers of the party faithful. The performance of some TV reporters during floor discussions left something to be desired in the way of honest journalism.

Theatricals or the News? Television Must Decide

From the San Diego *Evening Tribune*

Performance of the television staffs at the Republican National Convention recently indicated that television has never learned the basic rules of good news reporting.

Television started out as an entertainment medium. It still looks upon news events as big shows.

Because of this attitude, the television staffs engage in rumor-mongering and self-created by-plays which actually obscure the news of the event.

Not all home viewers want to watch every minute of the proceedings, but neither do they want endless floor interviews colored by the prejudice and arrogance exhibited by some TV personalities.

True, some interviews gave dimension to the business of the great political show. But the greater number obscured the program of the convention, manufactured controversy, spread rumors and inconvenienced the average delegate.

Moreover, the home viewer had no idea what he was missing because the anchor men in the TV booths rarely reported what had happened during the extended, round-robin pattern of interviews.

The impression was left that network policy was to show as little of convention proceedings as possible and fill the time with interviews by their own personalities.

There can be no disputing the fact that neither the Republican party nor the home viewer had a choice in the matter. And the political leaders and delegates had a subsidiary role to television.

A television reviewer for a major West Coast newspaper opened his column one day last week with this statement:

"As far as the home viewers are concerned, political conventions are run by TV."

Another columnist, a satirist, cast doubts whether the TV networks wanted any Republicans to take part in their show.

However, there were two Republicans, in particular, who had the dubious distinction of being among the most frequent targets of the microphones thrust. Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, dour faced, was one. Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey was the other.

Case was asked to comment frequently about the "revolt" in his favorite son delegation and each time he would meticulously explain there was no revolt; that the delegation had caucused and had decided to vote by individual preference. He said he had accepted this proper action by the delegation.

One TV newsman, getting this answer, looked at the camera disbelievingly and said, "You said it, senator, and I must accept your integrity."

Case was one of a number of articulate party leaders who were served the crowning personal insult. After he answered a question, the TV interviewer said: "In other words, what you are saying, Sen. Case, is. . . ."

An example of the superior role assumed by TV men centered on rumors, which, in most cases, had not been heard by delegates until they were told on camera and asked to comment.

On opening night the California delegation was reported ready to split apart. Repeated denials from Gov. Reagan and other delegation leaders failed to stem this rumor. California remained solid to the end and, indeed, one of the notable aspects of the GOP meeting was the unshakability of key favorite-son delegations such as California, Ohio and New York.

Then there was the rumor on Wednesday night that a move was afoot to postpone balloting for the presidential nominee. The TV newsmen worked the floor frantically spreading the rumor but found no one who could say where it started. And, of course, the move never materialized.

Some of the questioning was rude, stupid, ludicrous and frequently arrogant. One TV newsman asked the floor manager for Gov. Nelson Rockefeller how his work was going "if there is anything left to manage."

The above complaints are not limited to the coverage of the recent Republican convention. They were voiced, in general, four and eight years ago by viewers, delegates and party leaders.

The Republican convention is behind us, but the Democrats are now meeting in Chicago.

It seems a proper time to suggest that the television networks immediately make an evaluation of whether television can adhere to the rules of good reporting by presenting a fair and accurate report without bias or prejudice. Herein lies the integrity of a news report, whether given in word or picture.

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Nixon Staff Views November With Confidence

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

This column likes Richard Nixon's chances for November for the same reason that it likes the St. Louis Cardinals for the National League pennant: the Nixon team and the key players on the Cardinals have the happy faculty of being loose in the clubhouse. In the past both Nixon and Gussie Busch, the Cardinals' owner, have been known to tighten up in a pinch. But if either of them has a tendency to tension this year, their operatives will surely kid them out of it.

Conservative Patrick Buchanan is a key Nixon speechwriter.

The Cardinals know how to relax a fellow player who shows signs of blowing his top. Thus, when First Baseman Orlando Cepeda fumes when a pinch hitter is sent to bat for him, the boys get him laughing at himself by calling him El Bencho.

There is similar horseplay at the Nixon campaign headquarters at 450 Park Avenue in New York City. When Patrick Buchanan, the 29-year-old St. Louis newspaperman who has been Nixon's apostle to the conservatives, writes a speech for his boss on the right to freedom from violence being the first civil right, he is called the "resident mailed fist." Bill Gavin, a researcher, is the "resident poet."

When Nelson Rockefeller was causing Nixon some worry in July, Gavin broke the tension by scribbling a long parody of John Keats' "St. Agnes' Eve" titled "St. Rocky's Peeve." Now "St. Rocky's Peeve" has given way to still another parody, "St. Agnew's Eve." When asked who Spiro Agnew was after Nixon had chosen him for his vice presidential running mate, one Nixon headquarters man answered: "I don't know. He's Greek to me."

In the 1960 presidential campaign Nixon had the reputation of keeping all the big decisions to himself. Nobody knew how to go against him when he was about to pull a blooper. But this year his staff makes no bones about talking back to him, and he takes it.

He was surprised when, in the early conclaves about the vice presidency, the name of Ronald Reagan led all the rest with some of his most valued researchers. If Reagan hadn't taken himself out of contention, Nixon would have had a real argument on his hands if he decided to choose someone else. The important thing, however, is that all the arguments at Nixon headquarters are settled with good grace.

This is the year when the legend that only the Democrats can command intellectual support will go down the drain. It is also the year in which the power of money to buy the good intellectual talent is unimportant. The Kennedys were known for their ability to assemble talent and to pay lavishly for it. Nixon, by contrast, has assembled some of the brightest intellectuals for very little cost simply because there is a widespread revolt among the younger economists and social thinkers against the Schlesinger-Galbraith-Goodwin hegemony.

The real tribute to the Nixon talent stable is that the leftist intellectuals in the Humphrey, McCarthy and McGovern camps have been lifting ideas from them without acknowledgement. Thus Pat Moynihan and Richard Goodwin on the Democratic left have been deploying concepts about the need for decentralizing urban welfarism and bringing private enterprise into the ghetto job-making picture. These proposals were first put forward by Nixon's urban specialist, Martin Anderson, who wrote *The Federal Bulldozer*.

It's a "new Nixon" because, for the first time since Roosevelt assembled the "brain trust" of Ray Moley, Rexford Tugwell, Adolf Berle and the rest in 1933, a really new group of forceful thinkers has been gathered together to think through the nation's problems. The Democratic candidates have nothing new, only the heirs of the New Deal intellectualism that has always depended on inflation to pay everybody's bills.

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The ACLU Double Standard

By VICTOR LASKY

The American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey has once again criticized Richard Nixon for belonging to a golf club which, it claims, does not have Jewish or Negro members.

Executive Director Stephen Nagler called upon the GOP presidential candidate to sponsor 10 Negroes and 10 Jews for membership. This, he said, "could help in combatting discrimination in that area."

A Nixon aide observed: "It appears that this group is just trying to stir up trouble to get its name in the papers."

But what makes the ACLU position irresponsible is the fact that the organization—long a non-partisan group interested solely in civil liberties—appears to have singled out Mr. Nixon for condemnation, ignoring the fact that other political figures are members of so-called "restricted" organizations.

Thus, last July when it developed that Mr. Nixon was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the New Jersey ACLU affiliate was quick to excoriate Mr. Nixon as making a "mockery of the fight against discrimination in New Jersey and throughout the United States." (Mr. Nixon, incidentally, had used the club's greens "three or four times" in the four years he was a member. He had no idea the club was "restricted.")

Then it turned out that Mr. Nixon's rival for the GOP nomination, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, was a member of seven or eight "restricted" clubs in New York and Washington. In fact, the governor's four-year-old son was the owner of one of these private clubs—the prestigious Knickerbocker Club in Manhattan.

But there was not a word of protest out of Mr. Nagler or the ACLU.

"The reason," according to Mr. Nagler, "is that none of the clubs were located in New Jersey."

But no statements criticizing Rockefeller emanated from the New York or Washington chapters of the ACLU. The national office said it would not care to comment as to the reasons why.

Moreover, the ACLU has never looked into the club affiliations of either Sen. Eugene McCarthy or Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

It was pointed out to the ACLU that a cursory check disclosed that McCarthy is a member of the Congressional Country Club and the Loyal Order of Moose. (Incidentally, that great civil libertarian, Chief Justice Earl Warren, is also a member of the whites-only Moose as well as half-a-dozen California clubs which don't permit Jews as members.)

As for Humphrey, the vice president is affiliated with the Georgetown Club, the Chevy Chase Club, the Columbia Country Club and Burning Tree—all of which are "restricted" one way or the other.

Yet no one has called these worthies to task.

Let it be pointed out, however, that each of these gentlemen—Nixon, McCarthy, Humphrey and Warren—is deeply committed to equal citizenship for all citizens regardless of creed or color.

The question of what clubs they belong to has already been termed "the same old hogwash" by the respected New York Negro weekly, the *Amsterdam News*. "And we say this is a lot of hogwash because it does nothing but becloud the real issues that we should be concerning ourselves with these candidates—in this case men seeking to become the President of the United States. . . . Let us concern ourselves with more important things."

Mr. Nagler and the ACLU, please copy.

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WORLD FAMOUS ACCUMEN. FOR LIFETIME OF CLOSE SHAVES

But we will promise you this: if **anything** goes wrong within one year we'll send you a brand-new ACCUMEN. After that, if you are unhappy for **any** reason (even if it's 13 years from now) return it to us, and for just $12.95 we'll send you the newest top-of-the-line model available at the time. We call this the "ACCUMEN LifeTime Shaver Plan."

If this sounds like an unprecedented offer, you are correct. It is. What makes us so sure to stick our necks out so far and so long? Just this: We have observed the ACCUMEN'S performance in Europe and since we introduced it in the U.S. We know what it's made of and how it's made.

This is the Ultimate Shaver—we think this is the finest shaver made in the world today. Cordless or otherwise. In our opinion it makes all others obsolete. Here, for your consideration, are the principal reasons why we believe the ACCUMEN to be "the ultimate".

1. Powerplant: High-potential Ni-Cd battery will give you at least 10 to 15 good shaves before recharging. As far as we know, it is the only shaver battery in the civilized world that is rechargeable directly from any wall socket—no transformers, no "power cords."

2. Motor: "Synchromesh" motor is 6000 rpm. marvel of German engineering. Ba-Fe permanent magnets, self-lubricating bearings and copper-carbon brushes assure long, hard-working life.

3. Shaving Head: Shaving area 2½ times larger than that of any other rotary shaver. Ultrathin foil (0.00315"). Four stainless steel cutters are **individually sprung and balanced** and independently adapt to the minutest contour of your face. (A truly radical innovation—have you ever noticed that your present shaver is built on the same principle as a lawn mower?)

4. Marvelous Extras: Patented LumiRing spotlights working area for perfect shaves in any light. Vacuum action keeps whiskers from your clothing. The ACCUMEN is lockable to keep it exclusively yours (sorry, teenagers). Finally, women are wild about the ACCUMEN, because the shaving head is round and smooth and has no sharp edges. (But, **please,** buy her one of her own.)

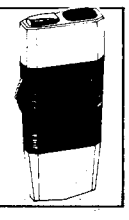
Still more. The ACCUMEN is not just the finest shaver in the world. Optional attachments make it a complete system. Look at the coupon and help yourself.

Should You Buy a Shaver by Mail—Sight Unseen? It may be unorthodox, but the only way to buy this shaver (on this side of the Atlantic) is from us, the exclusive importer/distributors. Be that as it may—why not? What's the risk? You order the ACCUMEN not only with the one-year new shaver guarantee; not only with the $12.95 LifeTime Shaver Plan, but with this added assurance:

Unconditional promise: Try the ACCUMEN for two weeks. Then, if you don't agree it is indeed "the ultimate", send it back to us. We'll return your money by air mail and write you a nice thank-you letter.

That's it. For the price of an ordinary shaver you can now shave with the pride of Europe. The ACCUMEN. The ultimate shaver. The only electric shaver that shaves close enough (in the woods or at home) to satisfy "blade men". And the only shaver in the world that will never be repaired, but that offers the exclusive ACCUMEN LifeTime Shaver Plan.

FREE!
Order the ACCUMEN and at least one attachment now and we'll send you in addition a beautiful rechargeable flashlight. Retail price of this flashlight is $4.95.



KUDOS FROM ACCUMEN FANS

Here are a few unsolicited fan letters from erstwhile doubting Thomases who became solid ACCUMEN partisans. How about you?

Harold Parker, Box 67, Vanceburg, Kentucky
Truly outstanding—beats anything made in this country. I never even use a mirror with the ACCUMEN, because I can actually **hear** when I have a perfect shave. Please send two additional shavers as gifts to friends.

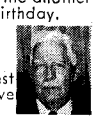
Joel Adler, 2635 Haring Street, Brooklyn, New York
Shaving with the ACCUMEN is a pleasurable experience. I now realize that a close, non-irritating shave **is** possible with an electric. The formidable powerplant, if charged overnight, lasts for two weeks of shaves.

Roger P. Siegel, 2036 E. 22nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio
I consider your ACCUMEN the finest shaver made. It cuts fast and close and produces no razor burn. Your ad is accurate in every detail. You have a superior product.

Harry L. Hooker, Box 11, Glasgo, Connecticut
I am very pleased with the ACCUMEN. It is all you claim it to be and much more. I have recommended it to all my friends. You may count me as a loyal user.

Rev. Wm. H. Hohman, Pastor, Alliance, Ohio
Please send me another ACCUMEN Shaver. This is the third one I have ordered—my friends seem to like them too much. If this keeps up I might become your East Coast representative.

Robert Buckner, 818 N. Doheny Drive, Los Angeles 69, California
There is only one word for the ACCUMEN—"superb". Please send me another one. I want it for my son's birthday.



L. D. Myrah, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
The ACCUMEN is without doubt the best shaver I have ever owned—and I have had at least six different makes.

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Washington St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Please enroll me in the ACCUMEN LifeTime Shaver Plan. Send the following:

- ☐ ACCUMEN 110V. rechargeable shaver with zippered case, mirror and brush....$24.95
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- ☐ Hairclipper Attachment .....$ 4.95
- ☐ Massage/Hairbrush Attach. (both)....$ 4.95
- ☐ Yellow Blinker Light Attachment.....$ 4.95
- ☐ Automobile Charging Unit (12 or 6V.) $ 4.95
- ☐ Praktikus-5, ACCUMEN with all attachments in zippered travel case....$39.95
- ☐ Praktikus-TW; same, but with ACCUMEN TRANSWORLD $41.95
- ☐ Spare Shaving Head.....$ 4.95

☐ Check (include $1 for postage & insurance).

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U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa

Go Not in Search of Monsters

By JOHN DAVENPORT

Edmund Burke once remarked that you cannot indict a whole people. For a good many years now, U.S. Liberals working through the State Department and the United Nations have been attempting something more dangerous and more difficult—namely, the indictment of the whole southern third of the African continent.

Not so long ago the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace put

One reason the Rhodesian regime of Premier Ian Smith is such anathema to liberals is that their cherished one-man-one-vote dream is unattainable in the face of present-day realities.

out a study of how many cruisers, tanks, planes and guns it would take to reduce South Africa to ruin—a strange use of tax-exempt funds by a society of that name! Turn now to the summer (July) issue of the quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*, which is published by the top-drawer Council on Foreign Relations, and one finds an equally stupefying proposal.

In an article entitled "The Coalescing Problem of Southern Africa," Mr. Ernest A. Gross calls for a U.S. policy of mounting economic warfare and reprisal not only against South Africa but against the present status of South West Africa, Rhodesia and the great Portuguese possessions of Angola and Mozambique. It is, if we may say so, an incredible venture into foreign affairs by a distinguished member of the American bar.

Yet precisely because Mr. Gross is a man of goodwill and accepted credentials, his essay merits scrutiny and analysis. As in the famous South West Africa case, which he unsuccessfully argued before the World Court, his piece is little concerned with facts and indeed opens with what can only be called a caricature of the "two Africas." In the north those multiplying nations "groping towards the fulfillment of freedom" and, by implication, models of progress. In the south vast communities subject to "domination by white minorities," the loci of racial tensions and discrimination and of revolutionary explosions and blood baths to come.

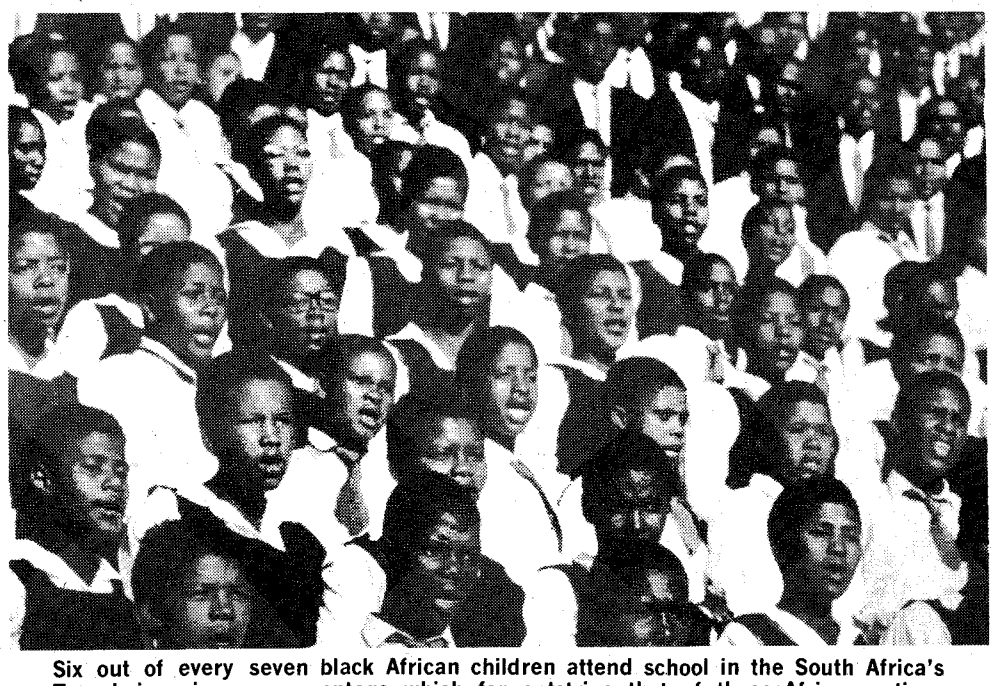
It is almost as if modern liberals closed their eyes to the true history of our times—the rise of dictatorship in Ghana under Nkrumah, the barbarities of the Mau Mau under Kenyatta, the awful disintegration of what was once the Belgian Congo, the tragic fate of Nigeria in whose tribal war hundreds of thousands are even now perishing.

Against this background the record of the southern African states, whatever their blemishes, assumes a certain dignity and coherence. To the discomfiture of those who will sacrifice American foreign policy on the altar of those twin abstractions—one man, one vote and racial integration no matter what the human cost—southern Africa stands forth as the one great area on the continent to date which is achieving a laudable amount of economic and industrial progress, rising standards of education and literacy, and above all the maintenance of order, and in general respect for law, without which individual freedom for black and white perishes.

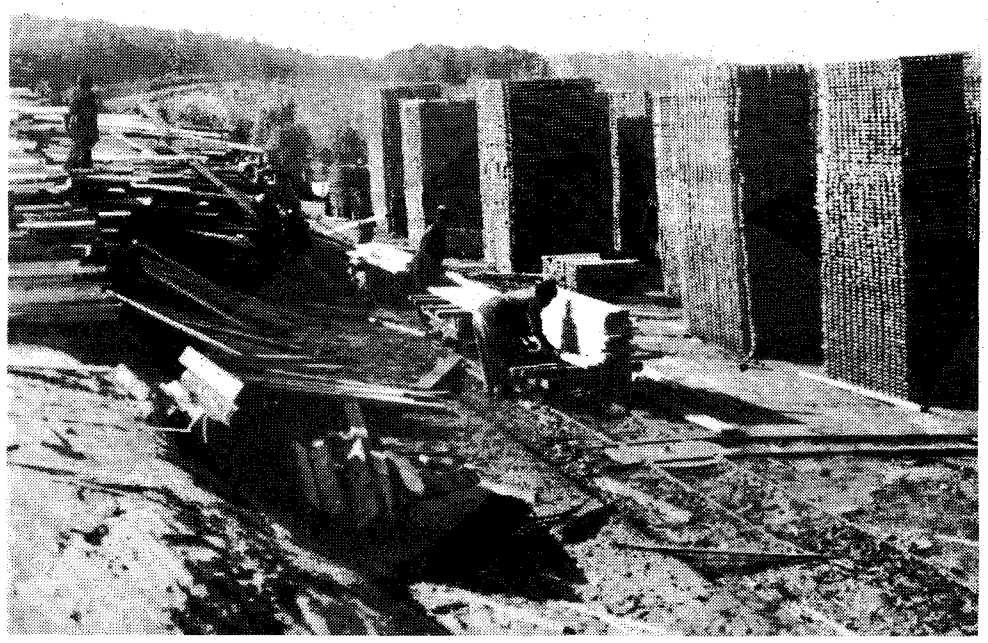
As usual, available evidence pointing towards these great accomplishments is conveniently bypassed in Mr. Gross' headlong rush to prove that southern Africa is "the last refuge of a twisted concept of the individual and society." Again as usual no mention is made of the differing norms of racial relations which obtain in the various areas considered. In Angola and Mozambique the races intermix and intermarry as they have to some degree in Latin America under Portuguese influence. In Rhodesia, at least until the coming of sanctions, the lines of race were far more flexibly drawn than in the studied policy of apartheid adopted by South Africa. With respect to that institution Mr. Gross states that its defects are "too well known to require elaboration."

One might wish that he had taken the time and trouble to elaborate a little more fully—taking into account South Africa's peculiar historic development, the multiplicity of its racial mix which includes white, coloreds, Bantu, and Indian, and the creative if expensive effort now being made by the South African government to give a large measure of self-determination and self-rule to racially divergent communities.

If in the end an old-fashioned liberal condemns forced separation of the races, it will be for the same reason that he opposes forced integration of the races in this country; i.e., it involves too much exercise of coercive government power. But such old-fashioned liberalism will



Six out of every seven black African children attend school in the South Africa's Transkei region—a percentage which far outstrips that of those African nations which so roundly condemn the Vorster regime.



The solid economic base of the Southern African states provides blacks as well as whites with meaningful employment; indeed, Africans are continually moving to Rhodesia and South Africa in search of jobs.

also have due regard for human betterment, as perhaps as important as abstract principles, and it surely would be on the lookout for constructive alternatives.

Such alternatives do not interest Mr. Gross and much prevailing opinion. The policy advocated is one of smash, pure and simple. South Africa, hub and center of southern Africa's development, is to be further harassed and harried by all members of the United Nations, of which she was a founding and charter member. South West Africa is to be ripped unceremoniously from South Africa's protection without regard to legal rights that are perhaps as good as those of the U.S. to Texas, and without regard to all that this savage and inhospitable territory, bordering the southern Atlantic, has gained through de facto economic union with South Africa, and without regard to political and strategic consequences.

These could be serious. Of the half million blacks who inhabit South West Africa, nearly half live contentedly in northern Ovamboland; and, were South West Africa to be given independence tomorrow on the principle of one man, one vote, the Ovambos would have to rule the whole immense territory and face the predictable revolt of their fratricidal enemies, the Hereros in the south. For such a task they have little stomach —the more so because Ovamboland, under South African guidance, is now on its way to self-rule.

But the policy of smash spreads wider. In the name of "freeing" Angola and Mozambique, which have been stoutly resisting Communist subversion, the U.S. and Britain are to launch a new economic offensive against Portugal, despite interlocking strategic interests in the case of the Azores and an Anglo-Portuguese treaty of friendship which has survived many centuries.

Meanwhile, the U.S. and Britain are to set up combined economic and strategic staffs for supporting the U.N.'s futile effort to overthrow the present constituted government of Ian Smith in Rhodesia, on the grounds that it is a threat to the peace. What peace and whose peace? As former Secretary of State Dean Acheson has pointed out on more than one occasion, Rhodesia has threatened nobody, unless it be the peace of mind of her fanatic critics whose "Humpty Dumpty" reasoning he is at pains to expose. In measured words, which lawyer Gross and his colleagues should ponder, Mr. Acheson has stated that present U.S.-U.N. policy towards Rhodesia is "barefaced aggression unprovoked and unjustified by a single legal or moral principle."

Stripped of its verbiage, the Liberal attack on southern Africa adds up to a policy of war. Mr. Gross in *Foreign Affairs* does not use that word but in his fondness for boycotts, sanctions and embargoes, he has travelled pretty far down ammunition road.

The lurch is all the more incomprehensible coming at a time when the U.S. is trying to extricate itself from a real war in Southeast Asia, when there is mounting pressure for a detente with Soviet Russia whose enthusiasm for human rights is less than apparent, and when one might think that the U.S. had enough to do in finding a solution for racial problems at home without venturing club-fisted advice to other nations.

Whatever the explanation for this strange position, it is simply no basis for U.S. policy, which on any rational calculus should lift sanctions against Rhodesia forthwith. As John Quincy Adams remarked many years ago, the U.S. should always look generously on real efforts towards enlarging the scope of freedom, but "*she goes not in search of monsters*." In the case of southern Africa, this advice of Adams is doubly applicable because the monster which the U.S. is enjoined to slay is in large measure the figment of perverted Liberal imagination.

Mr. Davenport is a well-known American journalist and author of The U.S. Economy. *A former editor of* Barron's *weekly, he is currently a member of the Board of Editors of* Fortune *magazine.*

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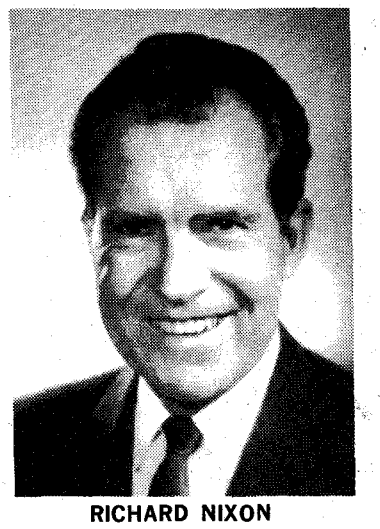
OTTO OTEPKA



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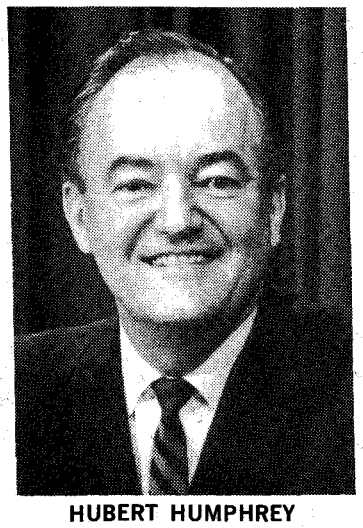

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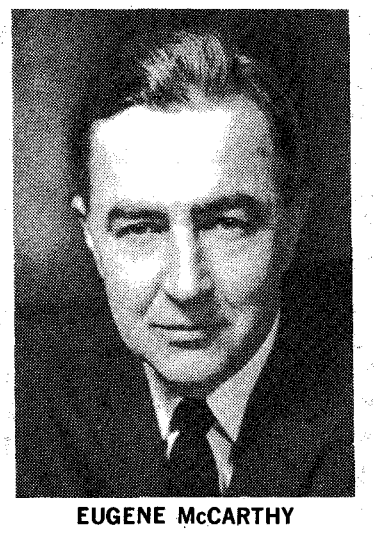

EUGENE McCARTHY

Will the Otto Otepka Case Become a Major Campaign Issue?

By PAUL SCOTT

The case of State Department Security Officer Otto Otepka, still unsettled after five years, could easily become one of the explosive issues of the coming presidential campaign.

GOP presidential nominee Richard Nixon is being pressed by several of his influential advisers in the Senate to campaign vigorously for the reinstatement of Otepka as the State Department's chief security officer.

Led by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), who played a key role in Nixon's first-ballot nomination, the Senate GOP group wants the Otepka case highlighted as part of the GOP presidential nominee's campaign for a government "house cleaning."

"Otto Otepka is the best qualified man in government to carry out a house cleaning at the State Department," says Thurmond. "His vast knowledge of the undesirables within the department makes it imperative he be reinstated to his former security post."

Supporting Thurmond in Otepka's behalf are Senators Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.), John Williams (R.-Del.), and Carl Curtis (R.-Neb.), all strong pre-convention supporters of Nixon.

On the other side of the Otepka case, both Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.), the two leading Democratic presidential hopefuls, have made it clear to worried State Department officials that they support Secretary Rusk's order barring Otepka from further security duties.

Ambassador George Ball, U.S. representative at the United Nations and Humphrey's choice for secretary of state, has gone even further in opposing Otepka.

In his talks with high-ranking Administration officials, Ball has frankly stated that Otepka would never be permitted to put another foot inside the State Department should he become secretary of state.

Otepka, now on leave without pay from his $19,500-a-year job, is presently resigned to the fact that he will never be restored to duty as security officer as long as Secretary Rusk remains in office or if either Humphrey or McCarthy should be elected.

His hope for reinstatement rests with Nixon's election or a legal victory in the courts. Otepka's fight for vindication is now before the Civil Service Commission's board of appeals and review.

Ironically, Otepka's troubles actually began in December 1960, when Nixon was preparing to leave government after his defeat in the November presidential election.

Otepka, at the peak of his career, was summoned to a private meeting with two members of the incoming Cabinet of the late President Kennedy—Secretary of State-designate Dean Rusk and Attorney General-designate Robert Kennedy.

Hostilities brewed at that conference when Otepka resisted pressure to relax security requirements for a number of prospective State Department appointments.

The veteran security officer insisted upon full field investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the case of all appointments to the rank of assistant secretary or higher.

Most important of those temporarily barred by Otepka's stand was Dr. Walt Rostow, now President Johnson's chief foreign policy adviser in the White House.

Rostow had been rejected three times as "undesirable" for employment by the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, and Otepka refused to clear him for a high State Department job without a full field security probe. Rusk and Kennedy won by having Rostow given a White House assignment for which he was granted a security waiver by President Kennedy.

By early 1962 Otepka had become aware that Rusk had granted 152 security "waivers" to high-ranking department personnel, compared to two such waivers during eight years of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

When he strenuously objected to these and other security decisions, his office was abolished and he was downgraded to chief of the evaluation division. His telephone was then tapped, and he was put under surveillance, locked out of his office and placed in isolation.

On Nov. 5, 1963, Otepka was fired "for conduct unbecoming a State Department officer" on the grounds he had delivered "two memorandums and a security investigative report" to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which was probing lax security practices in the State Department.

No attention was paid to Otepka's defense—that he had delivered this evidence only when called upon to prove that he had not lied in sharply disputing statements made by his superiors.

On Dec. 9, 1967, Rusk set aside Otepka's discharge but directed that he be "severely reprimanded," reduced in grade, and forever barred from security duties.

This is the decision, upheld by a Civil Service Commission examiner, which Otepka is now seeking to reverse.

Significantly, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, of which Sen. Thurmond is a member, has issued a report advising Rusk that "We would consider it a great tragedy if the services of this exceptionally able and experienced security officer were lost to the U.S. government on the basis of alleged technical violations growing out of his cooperation with this subcommittee."

The subcommittee's report also labeled Otepka as "a dedicated and loyal patriot who has suffered extraordinary harassment because he attempted conscientiously to carry out the national security program."

This verdict is based on the subcommittee's inquiry lasting more than four years which required a million words of testimony and the questioning of more than 100 witnesses.

During the subcommittee's hearings, several witnesses testified that Ambassador Ball was one of the prime movers in the backstage maneuvers at the State Department to oust Otepka.

This testimony, along with other information on Ball's role (while under secretary of state) in relaxing State Department security regulations, has been sent to Nixon for his review by GOP senators.

They believe the Otepka case, which some have compared to the circumstances of the infamous Dreyfus case which shook France at the turn of the century, could be the big sleeper of the 1968 presidential election.

How the Liberal Clergy Undermines Loyalty

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

Some of our liberal clergy have an unfortunate affinity for ignorance. They speak of conscience as though they had just discovered it, when they are really ignorant of the deep concern for conscience through which our civilization arrived at its present values.

This sector of the clergy is now busily arguing for selective conscientous objection. It contends that a man whose religious tenets allow him to fight in a just war should be exempted from military service in a war which he considers unjust.

It is elementary that only an informed conscience is a dependable guide to right conduct. Misguided conscience has wrought some of the greatest evils inflicted on human society. The idea that society should allow a man to do what he thinks is right, without any restraint of law, is a principle not of morality but of anarchy.

The obligation to serve the country in war is a general duty of citizenship. Those who reap the benefits of a society must rightly bear its burdens.

Decisions on war must be taken by the established government. It is obviously impossible to serve the conflicting judgments of citizens on vital issues. Reason requires that all citizens obey the duly taken decisions of constituted authority.

This rule of conduct was embraced by the earliest Christians. The obligation of military service with the Roman legions was accepted. Christians refused only such homage to the Roman gods as would deny their own faith.

In our society, citizens bear a duty to inform and guide government. But they also have an obligation to obey laws and regulations duly enacted. It is this obligation which distinguishes order from anarchy.

A citizen does not have to approve the war in order to fight it. He fights because he has a duty to his fellow citizens and to his society which transcends his personal judgment.

He may oppose the decision to go to war. He may continue his opposition by proper means after the judgment is made. But he must accept service when he is called, and he should do so cheerfully in recognition of his citizenship.

Our Selective Service law makes an exemption from combat service for those whose religious scruples forbid them to wage war for any cause. These men may be drafted for non-combat duty. The exemption reflects the consideration of our society for deeply held religious scruples. It is so severely defined as to have very strict limits.

The current argument for selective conscientous exemption is a negation of the whole principle of government. It denies the obligation of citizens to bear the common burden and to accept the decisions of duly constituted authority in matters of public policy. It advances under cover of conscience a principle of anarchy which would destroy our society.

It is the duty of all loyal citizens to inform our youth that they have an obligation of conscience to serve the country in time of need and that this obligation supersedes all personal judgment on the merits of the issue. Minorities are not compelled to think with the majority, but they are obliged to serve with it.

Fines or imprisonment seem inadequate punishment for young men who refuse such service. The very essence of citizenship is at stake. Only a forfeiture of citizenship would be commensurate with the offense.

Our clergy should be teaching the obligation of conscience which binds the individual to accept the duties of citizenship. It is unconscionable to tell young men that their misunderstanding and misjudgment of the war creates an obligation of conscience to refuse service.

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Pay Hikes of Up to 72 Per Cent

Many Construction Workers Now in $400-a-Week Bracket

By VICTOR RIESEL

It surely doesn't pay to send the lads to some ivy-clad university. At best they'll get an education. At worst they wind up in some sit-in, shout-down or bust-out. Forget that old American dream—now obviously a nightmare—that your boy can someday become President of the U.S.

Instead, get him into a bricklayers union, or a carpenters local, or some sheet metal international.

Maybe he could even become a pipefitter. Then he could start at $10.45 an hour, or almost $21 if it's double time. And if he works on his day off and on a holiday, this moves spritely along to $31 an hour and more.

It's all very new. Everybody has been following the primaries and conventions, and the nation's forgotten what's really basic. This columnist decided to let politics take a holiday for a few hours. I raced back to some strikes which were around as we entered the polling season.

It is all very fascinating since President Johnson, the White House, the Council of Economic Advisers and the people seem so helpless.

A check of a few cities, where strikes ran two to three months in the construction and building trades, disclosed that the "crafts" now are made up of workingmen just too rich to be poor.

In Dayton, Ohio, after a 73-day stoppage which left even national labor leaders aghast, the bricklayers won a 72 per cent pay hike over two years.

That's right. Not 6 per cent as in steel, which has everybody so upset, but 72 per cent.

All the bricklayers had to do was cripple $100 million worth of construction, and they finally wrenched a $4.10-an-hour increase over the two years. This brings the hourly pay cost to $9.75 an hour, or $19.50 an hour for overtime work. That's not bad pay—even for a Harvard graduate.

In Toledo the iron workers settled for a $2.10-an-hour raise over two years. This brings their hourly rate to $7.63, or a boost of 19 per cent a year.

But that's only for the proletariat. The elite such as the sheet metal workers, according to the latest bulletin from that front, were holding out for a raise of $5.14 an hour over three years. This would be a 100 per cent increase, since they now earn $5.14; it would bring their rate to $10.28 an hour straight time. They struck May 1.

In Michigan and northwestern Ohio the contractors lost millions in overhead costs during an 85-day strike by eight construction unions that no one seems to have noticed. This was the longest, most costly area-wide strike since the building of the Pyramids.

In this area, the carpenters won a $1.90-an-hour increase in wages and benefits over a two-year contract. This came to an increase of some 15 per cent each year.

New homes now will be priced some 10 to 12 per cent higher. Some folks tried to build with non-union carpenters. But the home builders ran into tough luck. It just did not rain and several homes and an apartment house, along with a lumber yard which supplied the wood, caught fire and burned down. It could happen to anybody.

It was one of those spontaneous things that happen when considerable heat engenders.

This was the worst strike year in construction history—with over 10 million man-days lost. And what it's done to the nerves of Lyndon Johnson and his economic advisers is hard to estimate.

At 39, Arthur Okun, formerly of Yale, now chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, is too young to lose his hair. But he, like everybody else, appears hopeless and helpless.

The White House and Mr. Okun have been talking to national labor leaders. But they're helpless, too. "The local labor people just tell them to go to hell," says one White House philosopher, "and then they sign the craziest contracts."

"They'll just price themselves out of the market," he added. "But in the meantime, that's exactly what they're doing to the economy. There are another 250 major labor contracts coming up in the next few months.

"The other unions hear of those construction settlements. And everybody wants more. Talk to the national labor chiefs, and they're sympathetic to our problems on inflation.

"But they all say that we don't know the problems they have. They talk as though they'll have to apply for unemployment insurance themselves if they attempt to discipline their locals. So we're all in for it."

The upcoming 250 contracts could result in nationally crippling strikes. They could—and probably will—tie up the nation's waterfront, some railroads, coal mines, and airlines—just to mention a few raw spots.

The rank and file wants every dollar it can get—even if the buck will be worth 50 cents by the time the new contracts pay off.

So write it in your diary that the next President will be as much harassed by this self-firing, rocketing inflation as he will be by war and peace, law and order and revolution in the streets.

Why does anyone want to be President anyway?

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BREAK THE BLOCKADE! BUY RHODESIAN PRODUCTS

"CONSORT" PORTABLE TRANSISTOR AM/FM RADIO with two Shortwave Bands

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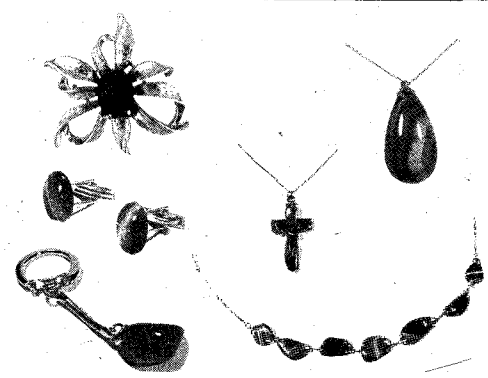

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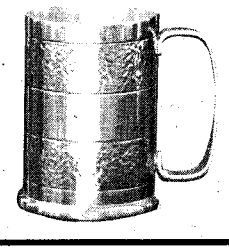

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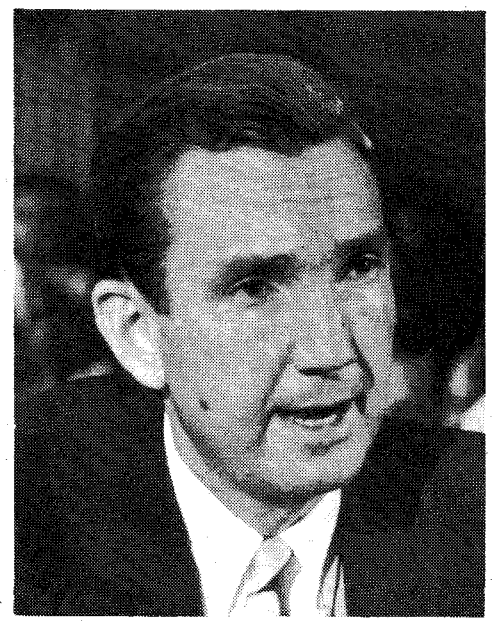

Rep. Tom Curtis (R.-Mo.) has taken the lead in pointing out that Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark (right) has dragged his feet on prosecution of Justice Department cases that would prove embarrassing to the Democrats in an election year.

Congressmen Charge Ramsey Clark Uses Office for Political Ends

By WILLARD EDWARDS

When Richard M. Nixon told the Republican convention that "we're going to have a new attorney general of the United States of America," it was as if he had pressed a plunger detonating a ton of dynamite. The resulting roar was truly explosive.

Since a change-over in administration always brings appointment of new Cabinet members, the prediction lacked any element of surprise. The deafening response, therefore, had to be a spontaneous expression of resentment against lackadaisical enforcement of the law by the present incumbent, Ramsey Clark.

There was an added factor—a widespread conviction not confined to Republicans that Clark has not hesitated to smother criminal investigations for political purposes. Evidence to support this view had been accumulated by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.) and Rep. Richard Poff (R.-Va.). Justice Department denials could not erase the damning facts they assembled to indicate misconduct in office by Clark.

Curtis cited inexcusable instances of delay in three major criminal investigations and prosecutions, thus covering up courtroom disclosures hurtful to the Democratic party. Trials in two of these cases would have angered a powerful voting minority. At the very least, the publicity might have dried up or scared away millions of dollars in cash for the fall campaign.

The attorney general, undoubtedly acting under White House orders, had good reason to drag his feet in these three cases until after the November election, Curtis said. He called it a scandalous abuse of office.

The first case involves the delay in bringing to trial Lawrence Callanan, leader of the Steamfitters' Union in St. Louis. Callanan is an ex-convict but he picks Democratic candidates, dispenses patronage and influences legislation in Missouri.

In 1964 Callanan was the recipient of a commutation by President Johnson enabling him to resume union activity after six years in jail for extortion. He contributed $60,000 of union funds to the Democrats six months later, specifying that $25,000 of this amount be used for LBJ's presidential campaign that year.

Federal prosecutors sought for long months to indict Callanan for converting union funds to political purposes. Higher-ups in Washington overruled their recommendations. A courtroom airing is now scheduled for September 3, but you can get long odds in Missouri that there will be no unseemly revelations before election day.

The second case cited by Curtis is the failure to explain the gift of $100,000 from the Seafarers' Union to the Democratic party a few days after Dean Rusk, secretary of state, saved Harold C. Banks, former boss of the union, from extradition to Canada where a five-year prison sentence awaits him (see *Human Events*, July 27).

The third case is the failure to prosecute Adam Clayton Powell, New York congressman, excluded from his seat in Congress 16 months ago on the basis of evidence tantamount to felonies, if proved in a criminal court—embezzlement and forgery in amounts totaling $40,000.

Curtis, now seeking a Senate seat, charged more than a year ago that the Justice Department had "handcuffed" the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its investigation of this evidence. He got a denial of this charge at the time and was assured the case would be thoroughly investigated.

A year later he asked the Justice Department to comment on reports that indictment of Powell had been recommended but no action taken on orders from President Johnson. There was another denial but Powell, now seeking re-election as a Democrat, remains unscathed.

"We are never going to maintain law and order in our society if those in high places interfere with the normal course of justice," Curtis commented.

The attorney general, historically, has been a political servant to the President. The relationship was first established by President Andrew Jackson who wanted a legal interpretation justifying a course of conduct. He told his attorney general:

"Sir, you must find a law authorizing the act or I will appoint an attorney who can."

Clark, a 40-year-old Texan who owes his appointment to the fact that his father and President Johnson are old friends, has been more subservient to the White House than most of his predecessors. There is reason to suspect that the Republican delegates expressed a nationwide sentiment in shouting acclaim of his promised replacement.

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

Steel as the Whipping Boy

By HENRY HAZLITT

The economic campaign strategy of the Democratic Administration is becoming clear. It will continue to build up inflation while throwing the blame on private business.

Its recent attack on the steel industry was uncannily familiar—the latest replay of an old phonograph record.

In April 1962, after the steel union had succeeded in imposing on the industry its fourth pay increase in four years, the Kennedy Administration congratulated the union for its moderation and "statesmanship" and for getting still another "non-inflationary" rise. But when the U.S. Steel Co., in a belated effort to catch up on an increase in employment costs of 12% since 1958, announced a price increase of 3.5%, the White House denounced the increase as "a wholly unjustifiable and irresponsible defiance of the public interest." Through threats of extralegal retaliation, it forced a price rollback. It also caused a downward plunge in the stock market and a recession.

This year the whole 1962 melodrama was re-enacted. First, the steel union under our one-sided federal labor laws was able to force an increase of wage rates of about 6%. No objection was voiced from the White House. But when the country's second largest steel company announced an average price increase of about 5% in compensation, President Johnson immediately declared that "the Bethlehem steel price increase is unreasonable and just should not be permitted to stand." Within a few days the steel industry cut its proposed price increase approximately in half.

Suppose we glance at the economic realities. Government policy, and government policy alone, creates inflation. Inflation is directly caused by the increase in the nation's stock of money. From April till the end of July the nation's money stock—private demand deposits plus currency held by the public—was increased at the record annual rate of 10%. In the whole 10-year period from 1957 to 1967 the average annual rate of increase of the money stock was only 2.6%.

The principal indirect way of causing inflation is through government spending and deficits. The fiscal year just closed on June 30 recorded not only the eighth deficit in succession, but the largest in 23 years—$25.4 billion.

It is the increase in the money stock, mainly brought about by these deficits, that increases the supply of money chasing goods and so raises prices and cheapens the value of the dollar.

If there were any excuse whatever for pouncing particularly on the steel industry for raising prices it could only be either that its price rise was excessive in comparison with profits in other industries. But as the Republic Steel Corp. pointed out, between 1958 and April 1968 steel prices increased by 7.3% while the industry's hourly labor costs increased 39.8% and the cost of living rose 20%.

In rate of return earned on net worth for 1967, the steel industry was in 39th place among industries surveyed by the First National City Bank of New York. It had dropped from 3% above the average for these industries in 1957 to 41% below the average in 1967.

It is true that competitive conditions, including the threat of increased imports, might have forced the steel industry in any case to cut back its proposed price increase to the present level. But it is one thing for price rises to be held down by competition; it is quite another for one particular price out of hundreds to be forced down by White House intimidation.

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RACES of the WEEK

This is another installment of our regular pre-election feature, "Races of the Week." Each week until November, **Human Events** will cover as many key election contests as space permits.

Louisiana's 2nd District

Treen vs. Boggs

The experts say that Louisiana's 2nd Congressional District is "safe Democratic." Incumbent Democrat Hale Boggs, the House majority whip, is a household name, re-elected to his 12th term two years ago with 68.6 per cent of the vote.

But Pelican State Republicans maintain they have a fighting chance to oust the veteran Boggs and elect their first congressman since Reconstruction. They cite the election results not of 1966 but of 1964 when GOP nominee David Treen was making his second race for Congress.

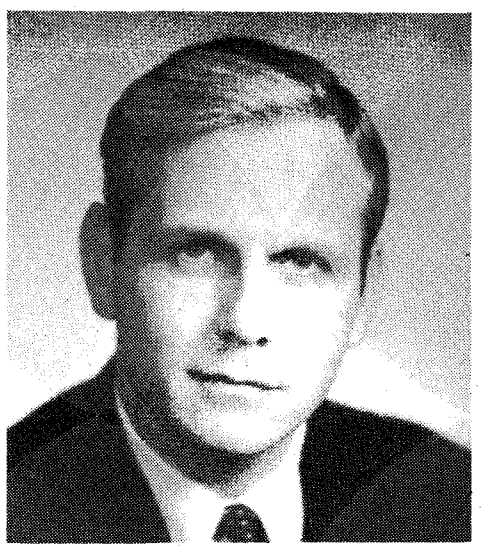
As a complete unknown, Treen gathered 33 per cent of the vote against Boggs in 1962. Two years later he upped that percentage to 45, losing by 14,000 votes out of 140,000 cast.

New Orleans' best known Republican, Treen declined to run in 1966 and Boggs had little trouble against an underfinanced, little-known GOP foe. But the articulate 40-year-old Treen has returned to the political wars this fall and is given at least a chance of springing a major upset.

Redistricting has weakened Boggs' hold on the district. Some 5,000 Democratic votes were lost when St. James and St. John Parishes were moved into the 3rd District. This cuts Boggs' 1964 margin to 9,000, and his percentage to a marginal 53.5.

Treen is making Boggs' ultra-liberal voting record a major issue. The veteran Democrat holds a skimpy 8 per cent rating from the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action and a whopping 91 per cent endorsement from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. (Only one Dixie lawmaker, Claude Pepper of Florida, boasts a more liberal record.)

Denouncing Boggs for knee-jerk support of LBJ programs, Treen notes the veteran Democrat backed the open housing bill (the only Louisiana congressman to do so); voted for repeal of Section 14b; and opposed a cut-off in



DAVID TREEN

aid to countries trading with North Viet Nam.

The GOP nominee is sharply critical of Boggs' support of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. Treen notes that in the closing days of the 1964 campaign, Boggs loudly proclaimed that he had "consistently fought every effort to interfere with local control of schools, and uniformly opposed federal aid to education to elementary and secondary schools."

Five months later, Treen reminds audiences, Boggs voted for "massive aid to primary and secondary schools—a position that will lead to the death of local and parental control of education."

Anti-Administration feeling is rife throughout Louisiana and most top state Democrats early agreed to boycott the party's national convention. But Boggs was very much in evidence, not only at Chicago, but at the platform hearings that preceded the nominations.

This is fine with Treen. "Every time he's photographed with Lyndon Johnson or Hubert Humphrey, Dave Treen picks up new votes," says a New Orleans newsman. (Treen for Congress Committee: 833 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70113.)

Kansas Senate Race

Dole vs. Robinson

Kansas has never been a Democratic stronghold—it is, perhaps, the most consistently Republican state in the Union—and it is not surprising that Democratic senatorial candidate William I. Robinson is going out of his way to disassociate himself from the Johnson-Humphrey Administration.

Robinson, an attorney and virtual unknown, is campaigning as a "Kansas Democrat," linking himself at every opportunity with Democratic Gov. Robert Docking, a maverick conservative. Robinson is using the same high-powered public relations firm that put Docking in office and last week announced that the governor's mother would head his campaign.

But more than image will be necessary if Robinson is to defeat Republican Bob Dole, a potent vote-getter. As the county attorney from sparsely populated Russell County, Dole was elec-

ROBERT DOLE

ted to Congress in 1960. Two years later he was thrown into the same district with a well-intrenched Democratic incumbent and won easily. He was re-elected in 1964 and 1966 from the sprawling 58-county district and when veteran Sen. Frank Carlson announced his retirement earlier this year, Dole jumped into the Senate fray.

Dole won a landslide primary victory over former Gov. William Avery and goes into the general election as the nominee of a united party. (Dole for Senate Committee: 603 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.)

The GOP nominee is campaigning on his record, a solidly conservative one that appears to meet with the approval of Kansas voters. Americans for Constitutional Action gives him a 93 per rating, in sharp contrast to the 7 and 9 per cent scores received from the ADA and COPE.

Robinson, an unsuccessful candidate for Congress several years ago, seems unsure of just how to run this time out. On the one hand, he tries to vie with Dole for the conservative vote, asserting his opposition to big spending and centralized government. On the other, he criticizes Dole for compiling a record "of opposition to federal aid almost without blemish."

Despite the wide lead that most pros give him, Dole plans no let-up in his campaign. He will hit the county fair circuit and plans to greet as many voters as "humanly possible." Those meeting Dole for the first time are often surprised when the candidate thrusts out his left hand, but he is not being rude.

As an army lieutenant in the closing days of World War II, Dole led a squad against a German machine gun nest. He saw two of his men killed and his radio man wounded. The young lieutenant dragged the radio man to safety, then crawled under heavy fire to toss a grenade into the enemy encampment.

He never made it. Machine gun bullets and mortar fragments tore into him and Dole was blown back into the shellhole. He lay there for hours, his arms and legs paralyzed until rescued by Army medics. There followed 39 months in Army hospitals before Dole was able to resume his education. He won the Bronze Star with cluster for "persistent, fearless leadership and personal daring." Today he seems likely to capture another honor, election as a member of the U.S. Senate.

Oklahoma's 4th District

Smith vs. Steed

Last August the *Reader's Digest* hit the newsstands with a block-busting expose of the Internal Revenue Service. Written by prize-winning reporter John Barron, "Tyranny in the IRS" accused the tax men of abusing citizens, bargaining with known criminals and deceiving Congress.

IRS reacted predictably, denouncing the article as a pack of lies. As angry letters poured into Washington, Rep. Tom Steed announced that his Treasury-Post Office subcommittee would probe fully the charges and counter charges.

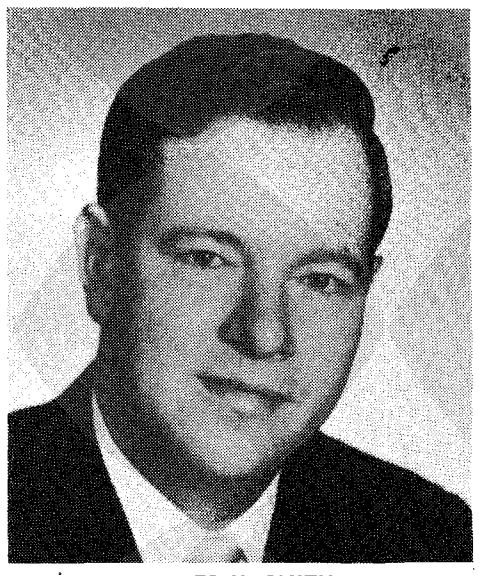
Not long after, Steed announced the subcommittee "findings," completely whitewashing IRS and accusing Barron of misleading the public. It was a peculiar investigation that Chairman Steed conducted. The only witnesses called were those representing IRS.

None of the victims mentioned by name in Barron's article was called. Nor was Barron, a highly respected newsman who had crisscrossed the country investigating the piece and who had offered his documentation to the subcommittee.

Steed's whitewash was sharply criticized by a fellow Oklahoman, freshman Republican Jim Smith. Denouncing the "probe" a farce, Smith called upon Steed to reopen the investigation and give the *Digest* an opportunity to present its case. Steed declared the case closed.

Now the two lawmakers find themselves thrown into the same congressional district, battling for re-election. Nowhere are the issues more clearly drawn. Smith is an articulate conservative with an ACA rating of 100, or 67 points higher than Steed.

The GOP nominee is making Steed's voting record the central issue in his campaign, assailing the veteran lawmaker "for representing an unpopular



JAMES V. SMITH

Administration instead of the people." Singled out are Steed's votes to seat Adam Clayton Powell, to pass the tax hike and against the Gross amendment cutting off foreign aid to nations dealing with North Viet Nam. (Smith for Congress Committee: P.O. Box 537, Chickasha, Okla.)

Steed was re-elected two years ago by 364 votes and was regarded as a sure loser in 1968 until the legislature retailored the district. He retains only one county in the new district, which gave Democratic congressional candidates a 58-to-42 margin two years ago. Many of those votes, however, were cast for conservative Democrat John Jarman and Smith is confident he can pick them up.

Steed is campaigning on the basis that he can "do more" for Oklahoma and points to five major federal installations in the district. But the veteran congressman can claim credit for none of these. As a matter of fact, he was unable to garner a single important installation for the old district, despite his much-ballyhooed membership on the powerful Appropriations Committee.

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No Rest for the Weary

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I had hoped for a respite from the political wars till the Demos began spilling blood at Chicago. But the repercussions of the GOP meet have turned a furlough into a Tet Truce. And that's the deadliest form of warfare.

Miami is its old self again. Oh, there's still an occasional Molotov cocktail thrown by non-violent disciples of Gandhi, and the dusk-to-dawn curfew is enforced by the National Guard, but the situation is what we now call "normal."

But elsewhere the internecine battle continues. Watts celebrated its Summer Festival with a mile-long parade, floats, TV stars and band concerts. But that was too dull, and a group of activists spiced things up by hurling bottles and stones at policemen and finally shooting five of them. The police "over-reacted" by shooting back, and now there'll be an investigation.

I blame all this on the GOP call for "law and order" at Miami, for any such cry smacks of bigotry. Things would have been different if the GOP hadn't refused to seat the delegates representing the Gallup, Harris and Crossley polls. Instead, they allowed so-called grass-roots Republicans to do the balloting. That same sort of anti-intellectualism caused Rome to fall.

The GOP was also guilty of interfering with the rights of the Fourth Estate. Eldridge Cleaver, a Black Panther leader who hopes to head the Peace and Freedom ticket, had been scheduled to cover the convention for *Ramparts* magazine.

But he's currently on parole, having been convicted in Los Angeles in 1958 on three charges: assault to commit rape, assault to commit murder and assault with a deadly weapon. And, on the basis of these technical peccadilloes, was denied permission by his parole officer to leave the state. I do not charge collusion, but merely point out that California's governor is Reagan. Draw your own conclusion.

Whether so planned or not—could Reagan be looking ahead to 1972?—Nixon must now write off the parolee vote. And this year every vote counts—unless, of course, it's not counted.

But commentator James Reston put his finger on perhaps the principal weakness of the conclave; i.e., it still refused to enter the mainstream. Where, he asked, were such modern Republicans as Robert McNamara?

Unquestionably, Mr. McNamara is in the mainstream of modern Republicanism. In 1958 he actively supported the ultra-liberal Democrat, Philip Hart, in the latter's winning senatorial race; and in 1960 he had been head man of Ford when that company raised over $250,000 for John Kennedy's presidential campaign.

And yet, ignoring that successful saliva test, the GOP passed him over and picked another Michigander with no such credentials, Congressman Jerry Ford, to chair the Miami gathering.

Small wonder such a Know-Nothing group ignored the stern warnings of the Liberal Establishment and selected Nixon as standard-bearer.

Predictably, they have reaped as they sowed in defying world opinion. Hanoi has unmistakably registered its displeasure. And a Swedish paper, too, has blasted Nixon; indeed, should Dick win, Gunnar Myrdal may decide to go back where he came from. And, in that event, how will we know how many trillion we need to pacify our city streets?

It will be remembered that Europe's cognoscenti unanimously supported Adlai in his two races against Ike—but we paid no attention. History may record that our loss of face in avant-garde circles began right there.

It was bad enough when Nixon's acceptance speech stressed law and order, which is almost as unforgivable as being patriotic these days. But it was worse when, instead of balancing the ticket with a liberal who frowned on such nonsense, he chose a man with the same hidebound notions.

That tore it. TV watchers saw four NBC newsmen burst into tears at the news; Jackie Robinson has vowed to support any Democrat picked at Chicago —and the candidates now include Gov. Maddox of Georgia.

Maybe Chicago will prove comparatively peaceful, after all.

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UAW Retreats

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

The legal assault mounted last fall by rank-and-file members who objected to the use of compulsory dues for political purposes they opposed has forced the United Auto Workers Union into retreat.

A motion adopted at the recent annual UAW convention, obviously designed to provide union leaders an "out," purports to allow members to deduct from their monthly dues payments the portion which would be used for political purposes.

The legal challenge to the common practice on the part of union officials in using the compulsory dues of rank-and-filers to help elect and re-elect politicians beholden to them was seen as one of the primary reasons behind the UAW's retreat.

Also playing an important role: widespread discontent, reflected in poll after poll, showing that the rank-and-filers object to having their dues used for political purposes.

Examination of the new UAW procedure reveals nothing more than a gimmick providing a facade of voluntarism behind which politics-as-usual will continue, financed with compulsory union dues.

Moreover, the amount won't be determined by "detailed accounting and precise calculation," says the motion. And if the member objects, he can appeal—to the UAW International Executive Board or to a review committee selected by top union pros.

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Jackie Robinson and Vice President Hubert Humphrey campaign in New York's Harlem after the former baseball star turned his back upon the GOP ticket. Robinson's contention the Nixon-Agnew team is "racist" is a view not shared by Sen. Edward Brooke (R.-Mass.) or basketball great Wilt Chamberlain.

Nixon-Agnew and Negro Defections

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The ruckus over Jackie Robinson's defection from the Republican party is a sorry repeat of how other Negro leaders acted in 1960. Mr. Robinson, trading on his reputation as a first-class ball player and touchy, perhaps, over the epithets thrown at him by black extremists, has said he will support the Democratic nominee because of Richard Nixon's stand for law and order and Gov. Spiro Agnew's "racism."

Mr. Robinson, of course, must know better. He was close to Mr. Nixon and the Eisenhower Administration. And he is fully aware that as chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in the '50s, Mr. Nixon did more for the working Negro than any other single individual. Working quietly and in close touch with such Negro organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Nixon opened up employment opportunities for Negroes in areas which went far beyond the mandate of his committee. He did so with no publicity for himself and without stirring up a white backlash.

The record is replete with the warm commendations of Negro leaders who assured the vice president of their support then and in the future, should he win the Republican presidential nomination. But when the chips were down and Mr. Nixon was engaged in a tough battle against John F. Kennedy, whose record on civil rights was short of distinguished, they deserted in a body, campaigning actively against the Republican standard bearer.

The case of Mr. Agnew is equally revelatory. As the nominee in the Maryland gubernatorial race, he defeated a segregationist Democrat. As governor, moreover, he openly espoused and fought for open housing legislation, to his own political peril in a state that sometimes considers itself "Southern." His "crime" consisted of calling in Baltimore's Negro leaders and warning them in strong terms that he would not tolerate looting, riot, arson or the other forms of violence which have become substitutes for political action among some extremists.

These facts are all known to the Negro leaders who now denounce the Nixon-Agnew ticket for its stand on law and order—a phrase which they claim is an appeal in code to white racists. That every candidate on the Democratic side has supported the need for an end to violence and a restoration of due process—some in terms at least equal in emphasis to those used by Mr. Nixon—seems to have escaped these men who now belabor him and the Republican party.

Anyone who has covered the political scene for more than a few years knows that this is par for the course. Between elections Negro leaders woo the Republican party and use it as a club to swing at the Democrats. They call on the GOP's delegation in the Congress to take the leadership in the civil rights field and convince Republican congressmen that their votes will be repaid by support at the polls. But when the two parties face each other, the record is forgotten.

The Negro attack on the Nixon-Agnew ticket may well boomerang. Fair-minded voters who know the facts will resent the appeal to prejudice of Mr. Robinson and his colleagues. Of far more significance in these harrowing times is the emotions it may unleash in areas touched by racial fears. On a long-term basis, moreover, it may convince some men in office that working with Negro leaders is a self-defeating proposition, with many dangers and no rewards.

Jackie Robinson supported Mr. Nixon in 1960. Since that time Mr. Nixon's attitude on civil rights has not changed. Obviously, Mr. Robinson's has—for reasons which he should explain in depth both to the American people and to a man who was his friend until last Sunday. Those with suspicious minds will note that Mr. Robinson has in recent years been associated with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, the unforgiving man who lost the Republican presidential nomination to Richard Nixon at Miami Beach. Others will charge that Mr. Robinson, now a banker in New York's slums, is cozying up to those who have called him an "Uncle Tom."

But there must be more to it than this—much more than the easy cliches Jackie Robinson used in his attack on Richard Nixon.

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Detroit Newspaper Strike Finally Ends

By HENRY P. ZUIDEMA

The longest daily newspaper blackout in history ended Friday August 9 with resumption of publication by the afternoon Detroit *News*, followed on Saturday by publication of the morning *Free Press*. (For background on the Detroit newspaper strike, see *Human Events*, July 27, 1968, page 8.)

The strike that nobody really won came after a 267-day tie-up which began last November when the Teamsters Union struck the *News*, followed by several other unions, all seeking equal or better deals at the bargaining table. The final settlement calls for a $33-a-week increase over three years; to meet these costs, the papers raised their Sunday prices and their weekly subscription rates.

The dispute had evoked the remark of Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, special mediator, that "in the newspaper business, collective bargaining has failed."

Edwin K. Wheeler, general manager of the *News*, said that training of non-union employes had made good progress and that "the *News* is prepared to prevent being closed by any strike in the future."

However, whether any newspaper in a city that is a stronghold of labor unions would take on a frontal attack with the union bosses remains in the realm of uncertainty.

Whatever happens, the Detroit newspaper scene will never be the same. Big advertisers have refined their use of other media, such as direct mail, and thousands of newspaper readers have developed more discriminating reading habits.

Reader expressions during the strike ranged from relief "at not having to see Ralph McGill's column" (used in the *News*) to congratulations to the Detroit *American*, a strike-born offshoot of the 60-year-old *Polish Daily News*, for its "police blotter," a coverage of metro crime, and its use of "gun skunks," "jerks" and "rats" in descriptions of felons. Detroit crime, still on the increase, gets a soft play in the big dailies.

A liberal stance has long been followed by the two big papers, which are inclined to go along even with Democratic Mayor Jerry Cavanagh's ineptitudes and bumbling policies. This could be a tribute to the tutelage of young Detroit newspapermen by the late Mayor Frank Murphy, one of FDR's choices for the Supreme Court and a predecessor of G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams at Manila. Several of Murphy's proteges are now serving out their time as senior editors of the *News* and *Free Press*.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Highway Facelifting

By REP. O. CLARK FISHER (D.-Tex.)

One of the "Great Society's" pet dream-children—highway beautification—got a new lease on life the other day when the House, by a one-vote margin (167 to 166), favored a Senate-approved, $25-million appropriation to keep beautification alive.

But this figure is only peanuts. It's the history of some of the biggest of federal boondoggles that they begin on a modest scale, then escalate each year thereafter. Thus far about $100 million has been spent on dressy highways. The Department of Transportation has estimated the ultimate cost at $1.8 billion.

Thus, by voting for the $25 million for this year, one is really voting for the big package—the ultimate cost. And just as sure as God made little apples, that total figure will exceed $2 billion.

There will be the cost of moving junkyards, compensation to billboard owners who lose signs, as well as landowners they rent space from.

Now, everyone likes attractive roadsides, just as we all like to see verdant lawns and manicured hedges. But responsibility for promoting such beautification should be on the state and local level where policies and results can be better directed and controlled. Many state highway departments already have such programs, with records of amazing success. Many local civic groups have done likewise.

But beautification presents an inviting field for bureaucracy. And so, three years ago, following unprecedented arm-twisting, the Congress turned on the green light for highway beautification in order to decorate the "Great Society's" image. It even voted to punish the states severely if they didn't cooperate in carrying out the program—as dictated from Washington.

By keeping the program alive, the Congress threatens the ultimate death of thousands of small businesses and motels along roadways where attractive and informative signs often mean survival. A Small Business Administration report says that without such advertisements small tourist restaurants and motels would face "extinction." Other reports are to the same effect. At the same time, the big chains will, of course, benefit from the squeeze placed on the small operators.

By granting funds a little at a time, maybe some lawmakers think it won't hurt much, and maybe they figure nobody'll pay much attention to it anyhow. But they're playing with fiscal dynamite—$2 billion worth of it.

No wonder we have deficit spending! No wonder we have a huge public debt!

Same Old Reds

By REP. FRANK T. BOW (R.-Ohio)

It seems to me that it is still basic American policy to believe that the Communist dictatorships in Soviet Russia and particularly in the captive countries will eventually give way to some more democratic system of self government. If this is true, it follows that our policies should not serve to strengthen the ruling clique or to help them alleviate shortages and shortcomings arising out of the inefficiency of their system. These should be the guidelines of our policy on trade in war or peace. In time of war, when the benefits of our trade are directly and immediately reflected in aid to the enemy, there should be no question of our position. The Eastern Europeans have little we need. We have much they need. We should let them have it only when there is a quid pro quo, a concession to our point of view at least as valuable as our trade is to them.

Research Waste

By REP. JOHN T. MYERS (R.-Ind.)

The Defense Department has issued tough new restrictions on foreign research spending but only after the Government Operations Committee, on which I serve, disclosed that the Administration had ignored an earlier report urging a reduction in overseas expenditures.

Defense officials notified the committee that the military services have been ordered to use stiff criteria in screening all proposed foreign research projects. The Administration has also assured our committee that dollar-financed research will be limited to urgent projects.

Unfortunately, the Defense Department's decision to help curb the balance-of-payments deficit came only after our committee made public a report which criticized the department for not following recommendations made nearly two years ago.

The committee recommendations followed an investigation that questioned the urgency, in view of the serious U.S. dollar drain, of federally financed projects such as:

- $48,687 for Australian researchers to study the teeth and jaws of Australian aborigines;
- $11,600 to an Italian research center for study of death rates among Italian railroad employes;
- $47,700 for archeological studies of Tertiary and Pleistocene Era remains at the Olduvai Gorge in Kenya;
- $15,700 for Japanese studies of effects of air pollution on asthma victims; and
- $85,475 for punch-card recording of demographic data on Iceland's population.

Many of these projects are of undoubted importance. But because much of the research centers around continuing rather than urgent problems, we must take into consideration the highly certain dangers of adding to our already serious dollar drain. It is my hope other agencies will follow the belated lead of the Defense Department and order a review of all current projects.

Gloomy Debt Picture

By REP. EDWARD HUTCHINSON (R.-Mich.)

The Treasury Department has released a final accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30 and it is difficult to imagine a more gloomy report. In an official summary, the budget for fiscal 1968 had been described as one designed to "help the national economy maintain steady growth while avoiding inflationary pressures." But the year actually saw more red ink pumped into the economy than in any year since World War II. At $25.4 billion, the deficit was nearly triple the 1967 deficit—and almost three times larger than what the Administration estimated it would be in its original budget message. In fact, the Administration never did get very close to estimating the actual deficit. The January 1967 budget message put it at $8.6 billion. Midway through the fiscal year, in January 1968, the estimated deficit had been upped to $19.8 billion and, by the end of March, had been revised upwards again—to $22.3 billion—still $3 billion short of the actual year-end deficit.

The Slurs Against Sen. Strom Thurmond

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Something's wrong with the blood of honest men if it doesn't boil at the roasting in the press of South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond.

There's the leading editorial in the New York *Times* which calls it a "repulsive spectacle" when this "flagrant racist" was seen to accompany Richard Nixon to the Miami Beach rostrum. There's columnist Tom Wicker caterwauling about the "shocking sight of . . . the burning eyed racist" in "the party of Abraham Lincoln," and the mawkish apostrophe to "any Republican if he gains Strom Thurmond and loses his political soul."

Clean newsprint shouldn't be soiled by further examples of hysterical diatribes. The excuse for it, that Thurmond "bossed" the Southern states' support of Nixon and the nomination of Maryland Gov. Spiro Agnew, is despicable. The name-calling and the racist incitation are a disgrace to the truth and decency which journalism aspires to. I don't know when as good a man as Thurmond has been so scurvily treated and the reading public served up such fraudulent malice.

Cross my heart, I think it must be known by every national news-coverer that Strom Thurmond is among the most exemplary men in political life. It is common knowledge that he possesses, in abundance, every characteristic that is admirable in a public man. He is deficient, to be sure, in the ancilliary virtues, such as humor and bonhommie. His puritanic abstinence from tobacco, liquor and philandering has combined with his industriousness and seriousmindedness to make him a man apart from the convivial frolics where many masculine friendships are formed. But this is his loss, not the public's.

Thurmond's dedication to fundamentalism in government has not led him into expediency and experimentalism, and has alienated him from social revolutionaries. But I take him at his word that never in his life has Thurmond spoken an unkind word to a Negro or the Negro race.

Those who demean him for his opinions' sake are talking about a citizen-soldier with 17 decorations earned in combat with the 82nd Airborne Division at a time when he was past normal military age. They are deriding the conscience of a Southern governor whose administration, as far back as 1947, abolished the poll tax as a condition of voting. They are ridiculing a faith in democracy so deep that in 1954 he went on a write-in ballot with the awkward name of J. Strom Thurmond and, having won the Senate seat, resigned in 1956 and ran again so that the people could speak on a regulation ballot.

He changed his party but not his principles in 1964. In 1966 he became the first Republican senator ever elected in South Carolina—carrying 45 of the 46 counties, an impossibility if the Negro electorate, completely enfranchised in his state, had opposed him.

Those who vilify Thurmond with racist taunts haven't heard about James Stephens, Negro, of Walterboro, S.C., who dropped out of Howard University for lack of funds, and was advanced funds by the senator to complete his education and become an Army dentist. They never heard of Leroy Washington, Negro, of Anderson, S.C., who stands a good chance this year to win Thurmond's appointment to the Naval Academy.

Thurmond's detractors don't know about the $100,000 Thurmond Foundation at Aiken which gives educational grants on the basis of "most worthy, most needy." The "repulsive spectacle"

South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond has served his state and his country with unfailing patriotism.

of Thurmond at Miami Beach was one of honesty so pure that he dissolved a $200,000 law firm when he came to the Senate. It exposed a convention "boss" so lenient that he did not demur when Nixon passed over the four men on the Southern preferred list—Senators Tower, Baker and Griffin and Congressman Rogers Morton—and finally chose between two on the acceptable list—Governors Volpe and Agnew.

There are very few absolutes in life, and fewer in politics, but Thurmond comes as close as humanly possible to being a man of unassailable character and unsurpassable virtue.

It would be easier to forgive the assailants of his good name if they knew not what they did. But this man's life of 65 years is an open book. Evil to those who evil speak of one so nearly above reproach.

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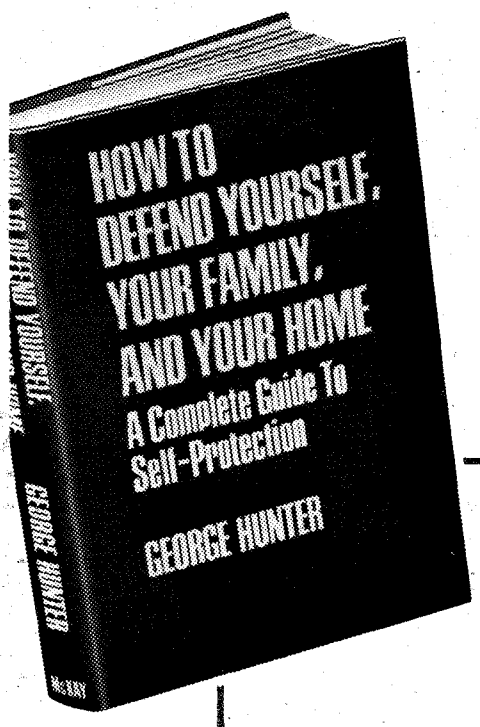

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